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UNIV. OF MICH.  
FEB 14 1901

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ILLINOIS  
PHARMACEUTICAL  
ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

1892.

## ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS.

The prevention of disease is the unselfish mission of the modern physician. Antiseptics and Disinfectants to-day occupy the first place in medical and surgical practice. We desire to call attention to the following Antiseptic and Disinfectant preparations:

Antiseptic Liquid arrests decomposition and destroys noxious gases that emanate from organic matter in sewers and elsewhere, and may be used in cellars, barns, out-houses and the sick-room.

Antiseptic Tablets are convenient for the extemporaneous preparation of antiseptic solutions of definite strength for disinfectant purposes and for antiseptic sprays.

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*Correspondence regarding any of our pure and accurate preparations of standard pharmaceuticals and specialties solicited.*

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DETROIT, NEW YORK, KANSAS CITY and WALKERVILLE, ONT.

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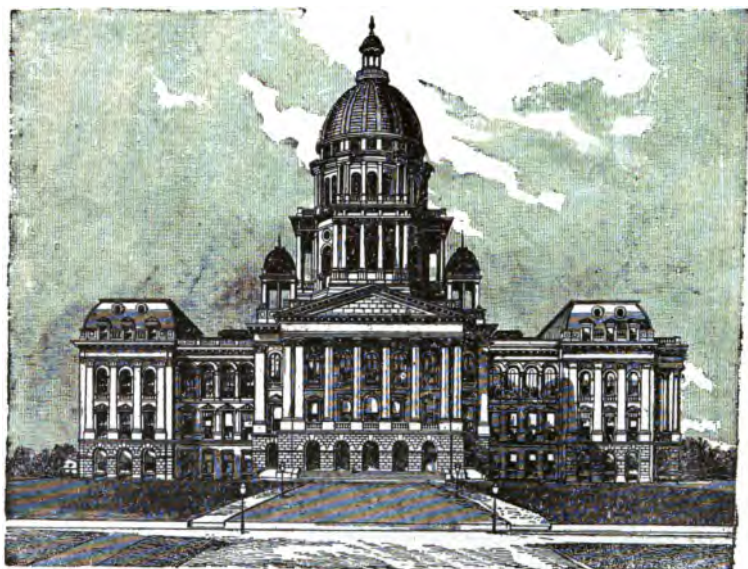
## Notice to the Druggists of Illinois.

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The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association will be held at the Illinois state building on the World's Fair grounds, Chicago, Wednesday and Friday, August 16 and 18, respectively, 1893.

A reception will be tendered the American Pharmaceutical Association by the druggists of Chicago and the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, at the Casino, World's Fair, Monday, August 14th, at 6:30 p. m.

The first session will begin Wednesday at 10 A. M.; the second session, 2:30 P. M.; in the evening members may attend the banquet of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at the Casino, 6:30 P. M. The third and fourth sessions continue during Friday, and Saturday there is a grand excursion on the lake.



CAPITOL AT SPRINGFIELD.

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, JUNE 7 AND 8, 1892

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ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

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**ROBERT C. HATTENHAUER,**  
**President Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, 1891-1892.**

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Illinois Pharmaceutical Association

AT ITS

**Thirteenth Annual Meeting,**

HELD AT

SPRINGFIELD, JUNE 7 AND 8, 1892.

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WITH THE

CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS,

AND THE

**State Pharmacy Law.**

---

FRANK FLEURY, SECRETARY.

SPRINGFIELD.

1893.



# OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1892-93.

## *President.*

DR. H. LEE HATCH, JACKSONVILLE.

## *First Vice-President.*

THEO. C. LOEHR, CARLINVILLE.

## *Second Vice-President.*

THOMAS KNOEBEL, EAST ST. LOUIS.

## *Third Vice-President.*

C. L. FELDKAMP, CHICAGO.

## *Treasurer.*

CHAS. C. REED, LINCOLN.

## *Secretary.*

FRANK FLEURY, SPRINGFIELD.

## *Executive Committee.*

1st District	. A. E. EBERT, 426 S. State St., .	. Chicago.
2d	" . L. W. KADLEC, 179 W. 12th St., .	. Chicago.
3d	" . PAUL J. BEHRENS, 727 W. Ind. St., .	. Chicago.
4th	" . A. OBERMANN, 40 N. Clark St., .	. Chicago.
5th	" . A. S. WRIGHT, . . . .	. Woodstock.
6th	" . W. W. SAWYER, . . . .	. Rockford.
7th	" . GRANT McFERSON, . . . .	. Kewanee.
8th	" . JOHN B. MOUNT, . . . .	. Joliet.
9th	" . CHAS. A. STRATHMAN, . . . .	. El Paso.
10th	" . CHAS. ZIMMERMANN, . . . .	. Peoria.
11th	" . G. H. SOHRBECK, . . . .	. Moline.
12th	" . C. H. HARDER, . . . .	. Pittsfield.
13th	" . GEO. F. LUTHRINGER, . . . .	. Petersburg.
14th	" . M. B. TRAVIS, . . . .	. Saybrook.
15th	" . W. P. BOYD, . . . .	. Arcola.
16th	" . F. L. SHINKLE, . . . .	. Martinsville.
17th	" . E. M. HOPKINS, . . . .	. Shelbyville.
18th	" . HENRY STEINGOETTER, . . . .	. Belleville.
19th	" . W. G. CARROTHERS, . . . .	. Fairfield.
20th	" . F. A. PRICKETT, . . . .	. Carbondale.

## *Local Secretary,*

HENRY BIROTH, 1111 SCHILLER BUILDING, CHICAGO.

# OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

## SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

### *Presidents.*

W. W. MARMON.....	Bloomington.....	1880-1
F. C. BOURSCHIEDT.....	Peoria.....	1881-2
HENRY BIROTH.....	Chicago.....	1882-3
H. LECARON.....	Braidwood.....	1883-4
A. P. CUNNINGHAM.....	Champaign.....	1884-5
T. H. PATTERSON.....	Chicago.....	1885-6
B. F. GARDNER.....	Atlanta.....	1886-7
HENRY SMITH.....	Decatur.....	1887-8
HERMANN SCHROEDER.....	Quincy.....	1889-90
A. A. CULVER.....	Momence.....	1890-1
ROBT. C. HATTENHAUER.....	Peru.....	1891-2
H. LEE HATCH.....	Jacksonville.....	1892-3

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H. LECARON.....	Braidwood.....	1882-3
HUGO W. C. MARTIN.....	Chicago.....	1883-4
IRA LACKY.....	Bloomington.....	1884-5
F. A. PRICKETT.....	Carbondale.....	1885-6
F. A. DRUEHL.....	Chicago.....	1886-7
W. P. BOYD.....	Arcola.....	1887-8
W. M. BENTON.....	Peoria.....	1888-9
R. W. DILLER.....	Springfield.....	1889-90
D. S. DYSON.....	Bloomington.....	1890-1
H. L. HATCH.....	Jacksonville.....	1891-2
THEO. C. LOEHR.....	Carlinville.....	1892-3

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G. H. SOHRBECK.....	Moline.....	1884-5
M. B. TRAVIS.....	Saybrook.....	1885-6
A. SHUMWAY.....	Lanark.....	1886-7
J. E. ESPEY.....	Chicago.....	1887-8
F. C. J. SCHACKMAN.....	Newton.....	1888-9
THEO. C. LOEHR.....	Carlinville.....	1889-90
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FRANK S. FRIES.....	Kankakee.....	1891-2
THOS. KNOEBEL.....	East St. Louis.....	1892-3

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J. P. BOYD.....	Quincy.....	1882-3
F. A. STEVENS.....	Newton.....	1883-4
A. J. MCINTOSH.....	Allendale.....	1884-5
JOHN R. PORTER.....	Rockford.....	1885-6
J. S. GREEN.....	Morrison.....	1886-7
C. F. PRICKETT.....	Carbondale.....	1887-8
F. L. SHINKLE.....	Martinville.....	1888-9
J. J. SCHUBERT.....	Kankakee.....	1889-90
THOS. KNOEBEL.....	East St. Louis.....	1890-1
M. B. TRAVIS.....	Saybrook.....	1891-2
CHAS. L. FELDKAMP.....	Chicago.....	1892-3

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T. H. PATTERSON.....	Chicago.....	1882-5
T. N. JAMIESON.....	Chicago.....	1885-6
L. C. HOGAN.....	Englewood.....	1886-9
HUGO W. C. MARTIN.....	Chicago.....	1889-90
C. S. HALLBERG.....	Chicago.....	1890-2
FRANK FLEURY.....	Springfield.....	1892-3

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M. WILLIAMS.....	Taylorville.....	1883-4
J. J. SCHUBERT.....	Kankakee.....	1884-5
B. F. GARDNER.....	Atlanta.....	1885-6
G. H. SOHRBECK.....	Moline.....	1886-7
C. A. STRATHMAN.....	El Paso.....	1887-8
DUNBAR S. DYSON.....	Bloomington.....	1889-90
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MELLE WILLIAMS.....	Taylorville.....	1891-2
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WM. M. DALE.....	Chicago.....
FRANK FLEURY.....	Springfield.....
J. E. ESPEY.....	Bloomington.....
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H. C. PORTER.....	Rockford.....
HENRY SMITH.....	Decatur.....
W. M. BENTON.....	Peoria.....
J. O. CHRISTIE.....	Quincy.....
F. S. FRIES.....	1889-90 and 1890-91, Kankakee.....
CHARLES RYAN.....	1892, Springfield.....
HENRY BIROTH.....	1893, Chicago.....

**COMMITTEES.***Legislation.*

R. N. DODDS, Springfield.  
 H. H. GREEN, Bloomington. HENRY SMITH, Decatur.

*Papers and Queries.*

T. H. PATTERSON, 3640 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago.  
 D. S. DYSON, Bloomington. I. N. COFFEE, Cairo.

*U. S. Pharmacopœia.*

C. S. HALLBERG, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.  
 C. H. GRUBE, Robinson. JOHN J. GILL, Havana.

*Trade Interests and Inter-State League Affairs.*

WM. BODEMANN, 50th St. and Lake Avenue, Chicago.  
 T. N. JAMIESON, Room 29, City Hall, Chicago.  
 E. VON HERMANN, 3037 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.

*On Adulteration.*

ALBERT G. MANNS, Rooms 103-105, 163 Randolph St., Chicago.  
 J. S. FRANTZ, Danville. CHAS. W. KEISER, Moweaqua.

*Prize Essays.*

A. E. EBERT, 426 S. State St., Chicago.  
 G. W. BENNETT, Urbana. G. H. SOHRBECK, Moline.

*Unofficial Formulas.*

A. A. CULVER, Momence.  
 L. A. MINNER, Murphysboro. A. L. MOODY, Lockport.

*Deceased Members.*

FRANK FLEURY, Springfield.  
 E. MARSH, Alton. WILLIAM OHL, Peoria.

*Board of Pharmacy Records.*

CHARLES RYAN, Springfield.  
 CHARLES H. TYLER, Decatur. MARSHALL FINCH, Rushville.

*Reorganization.*

R. C. HATTENHAUER, Peru.  
 R. W. DILLER, Springfield. JOHN S. MURPHY, Pontiac.

*Apprenticeship.*

W. K. FORSYTH, 3100 State St., Chicago.  
 THOMAS MCNEILL, Galena.  
 ANDREW SCHERER, 383 N. State St., Chicago.

*Arrangement for Meeting, 1893.*

DR. D. R. DYCHE, 64 State St., Chicago.  
 H. W. C. MARTIN, 358 State St., Chicago.  
 T. H. PATTERSON, 3640 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago.  
 C. S. HALLBERG, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.  
 HENRY BIROTH, Local Secretary, 1111 Schiller Bldg., Chicago.

**DELEGATES.***Am. Pharm. Association, Chicago, Aug. 14, 1893.*

PAUL G. SCHUH, Cairo.

OSCAR OLDBERG, Chicago.

R. C. HATTENHAUER, Peru.

A. E. EBERT, Chicago.

H. SCHROEDER, Quincy.

*Nat. W. Drug Association, 1893.*

WILLIAM BODEMANN, Chicago.

T. N. JAMIESON, Chicago.

E. VON HERMANN, Chicago.

*American Medical Association, Chicago, 1893.*

DR. D. R. DYCHE, Chicago.

WILLIAM BOWER, Olney.

F. G. IRWIN, Danville.

W. M. SEMPILL, Chicago.

W. J. FRISBEE, Bushnell.

*Illinois Medical Association, 1893.*

DR. J. J. SCHUBERT, Kankakee.

DR. J. A. GLENN, Ashland.

DR. E. J. BLAIR, Charleston.

*Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, 1893.*

THOMAS KNOEBEL, East St. Louis.

W. S. PITTMAN, Jerseyville.

I. N. READ, Chandlerville.

*Iowa Pharmaceutical Association, 1893.*

JOHN BENGSTON, Rock Island.

JOHN M. KEEFER, Macomb.

WM. F. JUNGKUNZ, Freeport.

*Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, 1893.*

J. M. EATON, Chicago.

H. J. BAUMANN, Dundee.

GEO. W. CUMMINGS, Highland Park.

*Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, 1893.*

A. T. FLEISCHER, Chicago.

W. S. PEARCE, Waukegan.

A. J. YAW, Belvidere.

*Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, 1893.*

J. C. BORCHERDT, Chicago.

JOHN F. G. HELMER, Paxton.

B. F. MICHELS, Albion.

*Seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress.*

Chicago, August 21, 1893.

H. H. GREEN, Bloomington.

T. H. PATTERSON, Chicago.

E. VON HERMAN, Chicago.

*Alternates.*

G. H. SOHRBECK, Moline.

A. E. EBERT, Chicago.

WM. BODEMANN, Chicago.

## PHARMACY.

### PRACTICE REGULATED.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>§ 1. Forbids compounding or sale of drugs, medicines or poisons, except by registered pharmacists.</p> <p>§ 2. Who is entitled to registration.</p> <p>§ 3. Who shall be graduates in pharmacy.</p> <p>§ 4. Who shall be licentiates in pharmacy.</p> <p>§ 5. Board of Pharmacy—Governor to appoint—Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to nominate candidates for appointment as members.</p> <p>§ 6. Organization of Board—Duties of members and officers—Examination of applicants for registry—Meetings—Quorum.</p> <p>§ 7. Licentiates shall be registered.</p> <p>§ 8. "Assistant pharmacists" to be registered—Fees.</p> <p>§ 9. Fees for registration.</p> | <p>§ 10. Annual fees—Certificates to be exposed for public inspection.</p> <p>§ 11. Salary of secretary—Treasurer's bond—Pay of members—Disposition of funds.</p> <p>§ 12. Requires compliance with the provision of this act within sixty days—Penalty for failure to comply—Exemptions.</p> <p>§ 13. Forbids adulteration of drugs—Penalty for same—Board of Pharmacy may appoint analyst—Board to prosecute violations of provisions of this act.</p> <p>§ 14. All poisons to be labeled—Not to be sold to any person under fifteen years of age.</p> <p>§ 15. Prosecution of suits—Duty of state's attorneys—Disposition of penalties collected.</p> |
|---|--|

AN ACT to regulate the practice of Pharmacy in the State of Illinois, approved and in force July 1, 1881. Amended, approved and in force July 1, 1887. Amended, approved and in force July 1, 1889.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That it shall not be lawful for any person, other than a registered pharmacist, to retail, compound or dispense drugs, medicines or poisons, or to open and conduct any pharmacy or store for retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons, unless such person shall be, or shall employ and place in charge of said pharmacy or store, a registered pharmacist, within the meaning of this act, except as hereinafter provided.*

SEC. 2. Any person shall be entitled to be registered as a registered pharmacist, within the meaning of this act, who shall be licentiate in pharmacy, or shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the State Board of Pharmacy that he has had five years' practical experience in compounding drugs in a drug store or pharmacy, where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded. The said board shall have the right to refuse registration to applicants whose examination or credentials are not satisfactory evidence of their competency. This provision shall also apply to the registration of assistant pharmacists hereinafter mentioned. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889.)

SEC. 3. Graduates in pharmacy must be such persons as have had four years' practical experience in drug stores where the prescriptions

of medical practitioners are compounded, and have obtained a satisfactory diploma or credentials of their attainments from a regularly incorporated college or school of pharmacy.

SEC. 4. Licentiates in pharmacy must be persons not less than 18 years of age, who have had three years' practical experience in compounding drugs in drug stores where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded, and have passed a satisfactory examination before the State Board of Pharmacy hereinafter mentioned. The said board may, in their discretion, grant certificates of registration to such persons as shall furnish, with their application, satisfactory proof that they have been registered by examination in some other state: *Provided*, that such other state shall require a degree of competency equal to that required of applicants in this state. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889.)

SEC. 5. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint five persons from among such competent pharmacists in the state as have had ten years' practical experience in the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, who shall constitute the Board of Pharmacy. The persons so appointed shall hold their offices for five years: *Provided*, that the term of office of the first five appointed shall be so arranged that the term of one shall expire on the thirtieth of December of each year; and the vacancies so created, as well as all vacancies otherwise occurring, shall be filled by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate: *And, provided, also*, that appointments made when the senate is not in session may be confirmed at its next ensuing session. The Illinois Pharmaceutical Association shall annually report directly to the governor, recommending the first year the names of at least ten persons, whom said association shall deem best qualified to serve as members of the Board of Pharmacy, and the names of at least three persons each year thereafter, to fill any vacancies which shall occur in said board.

SEC. 6. The said board shall, within thirty days after its appointment, meet and organize by electing a president from among their members, and a secretary, who shall not be a member of said board. The board shall also elect a treasurer who is a member of the board. Said board shall prescribe the duties and compensation of such treasurer, and shall require the said treasurer to give such bond as the said board shall direct. The secretary shall pay over to the treasurer all moneys that shall come into his hands as such secretary. It shall be the duty of the board to examine all applications for registration submitted in proper form; to grant certificates of registration to such persons as may be entitled to the same under the provisions of this act; to cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provisions; to report annually to the governor and to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association

upon the condition of pharmacy in the state, which said report shall also furnish a record of the proceedings of the said board for the year, and also the names of all the pharmacists duly registered under this act. The board shall hold meetings for the examination of applicants for registration and the transaction of such other business as shall pertain to its duties, at least once in six months: *Provided*, that said board shall hold meetings once in every year in the city of Chicago and in the city of Springfield; and it shall give thirty days' public notice of the time and place of such meetings; shall have power to make by-laws for the proper fulfillment of its duties under this act, and shall keep a book of registration, in which shall be entered the names and places of business of all persons registered under this act, which book shall also specify such facts as said persons shall claim to justify their registration. Three members of said board shall constitute a quorum. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889.)

SEC. 7. Licentiates in pharmacy shall, at the time of passing their examination, be registered by the Secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy as registered pharmacists. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889.)

SEC. 8. Any person shall be entitled to registration as assistant pharmacist who is of the age of 18 years, of good moral character, temperate habits, and has had three years' service under a registered pharmacist; and the time of attendance at any reputable school of pharmacy shall be accredited on the above time, or shall pass an examination before the State Board of Pharmacy, that shall show competency or qualification equal to such service. Each applicant for registration by examination as assistant pharmacist shall pay to said board the sum of five dollars before receiving his certificate of registration. Applicants other than by examination shall pay the board a fee of one dollar. Any assistant pharmacist shall have the right to act as clerk or salesman in a drug store or pharmacy during the temporary absence of the owner or manager thereof. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889.)

SEC. 9. Every person applying for registration as a registered pharmacist, shall, before a certificate is granted, pay to the secretary of the board the sum of two dollars; and a like sum shall be paid by licentiates of other boards who shall apply for registration; and by every applicant for registration by examination shall be paid the sum of five dollars. *Provided*, that in case of the failure of any applicant to pass a satisfactory examination his money shall be refunded. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889.)

SEC. 10. Every registered pharmacist who desires to continue the practice of his profession shall annually thereafter during the time he shall continue in such practice, on such date as the Board of Pharmacy



may determine, of which date he shall have 30 days' notice by said board, pay to the secretary of the board a registration fee, to be fixed by the board, but which shall in no case exceed one dollar, for which he shall receive a renewal of said registration. The failure of any registered pharmacist to pay said fee shall not deprive him of his right to renewal upon payment thereof; nor shall his retirement from the profession deprive him of the right to renew his registration should he at any time thereafter wish to resume the practice, upon the payment of said fee. Registered assistants, upon receiving notice as aforesaid, shall, if they desire to renew their registration, pay to the secretary of said board an annual fee of one dollar. Every certificate of registration granted under this act shall be conspicuously exposed in the pharmacy to which it applies. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889.)

SEC. 11. The secretary of the board shall receive a salary which shall be fixed by the board; and which shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per year; he shall also receive his traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties. The members of the board shall receive the sum of five dollars for each day actually engaged in this service and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board. Said expenses shall be paid from the fees and penalties received from the board, under the provisions of this act, and no part of the salary or other expenses of the board shall be paid out of the state treasury. All moneys received in excess of said per diem allowance and other expenses above provided for shall be held by the treasurer as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said board, and the cost of the annual report of the proceedings of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and the necessary expenses of said association: *Provided*, that when the amount of money in the hands of the treasurer at any time exceeds two thousand dollars the amount of such excess shall be paid into the state treasury. The board shall make an annual report to the governor and to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association of all moneys received and disbursed by them pursuant to this act. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889.)

SEC. 12. Any person not being, or having in his employ, a registered pharmacist, within the meaning of this act, who shall, sixty days after this act takes effect, keep a pharmacy or store for retailing or compounding medicines, or who shall take, use or exhibit the title of a registered pharmacist, shall, for each and every such offense, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars. Any registered pharmacist who shall permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions, or the vending of drugs, medicines or poisons in his store or place of business, except under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, or except by a "registered as-

sistant" pharmacist; or any pharmacist, or "registered assistant," who while continuing in business shall fail or neglect to procure his annual registration, or any person who shall willfully make any false representation to procure registration for himself or any other person, shall, for every such offense, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars; *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall apply to nor in any manner interfere with the business of any physician, or prevent him from supplying to his patients such articles as may seem to him proper, nor with the making or vending of patent or proprietary medicines, or medicines placed in sealed packages, with the name of the contents and of the pharmacists or physicians by whom prepared or compounded, nor with the sale of the usual domestic remedies by retail dealers, nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any dealers, except as herein-after provided: *And, provided, further*, that no part of this section shall be so construed as to give the right to any physician to furnish any intoxicating liquor as a beverage on prescriptions or otherwise.

SEC. 13. No person shall add to or remove from any drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, any ingredient or material for the purpose of adulteration or substitution, or which shall deteriorate the quality, commercial value or medicinal effect, or which shall alter the nature or composition of such drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation so that it will not correspond to the recognized tests of identity or purity. Any person who shall thus willfully adulterate or alter, or cause to be adulterated or altered, or shall sell or offer for sale any such adulterated or altered drug, medicine, chemical or pharmaceutical preparation, or any person who shall substitute, or cause to be substituted, one material for another, with the intention to defraud or deceive the purchaser, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to prosecution under this act. If convicted, he shall be liable to all the costs of the action and all the expenses incurred by the Board of Pharmacy in connection therewith, and for the first offense be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offense a fine of not less than seventy-five nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars. On complaint being entered, the Board of Pharmacy is hereby empowered to employ an analyst or chemist expert, whose duty it shall be to examine into the so-called adulteration, substitution or alteration, and report upon the result of his investigation; and if said report justify such action, the board shall duly cause the prosecution of the offender, as provided by this law.

SEC. 14. No person shall sell at retail any poisons commonly recognized as such, and especially aconite, arsenic, belladonna, biniodide of mercury, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chloroform, conium, corrosive sublimate, creosote, Croton oil, cyanide of potassium, digitalis, hydrocy-

anic acid, laudanum, morphine, nux vomica, oil of bitter almonds, opium, oxalic acid, strychnine, sugar of lead, sulphate of zinc, white precipitate, red precipitate, without affixing to the box, bottle, vessel or package containing the same, and to the wrapper or cover thereof, a label bearing the name of the article, and the word "poison" distinctly shown, with the name and place of business of the seller; who shall not deliver any of said poisons to any person under the age of fifteen years, nor shall he deliver any of said poisons without satisfying himself that such poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall apply to the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions of any of the poisons or articles aforesaid. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars for each and every such offense.

SEC. 15. All suits for the recovery of the several penalties prescribed in this act shall be prosecuted in the name of the "People of the State of Illinois," in any court having jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of the state's attorney of the county where such offense is committed, to prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this act, upon proper complaint being made. All penalties collected under the provisions of this act shall inure, one-half to the Board of Pharmacy, and the remainder to the school fund of the county in which the suit was prosecuted and judgment obtained.

Approved May 30, 1881.

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## BOARD OF PHARMACY.

### STATE OF ILLINOIS.

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#### MEMBERS.

T. N. JAMIESON, *President*, Chicago...Term Expires December 31, 1893  
 L. C. HOGAN, *Vice-President*, Chicago...Term Expires December 31, 1894  
 H. H. GREEN, *Treasurer*, Bloomington...Term Expires December 31, 1895  
 I. N. COFFEE, Cairo.....Term Expires December 31, 1896  
 ALBERT ZIMMERMANN, Peoria.....Term Expires December 31, 1897

**FRANK FLEURY, Secretary, Springfield.**

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS  
OF THE  
Illinois Pharmaceutical Association,

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**THE CONSTITUTION.**

ARTICLE I.

This association will be called the ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this organization shall be to promote the interests of pharmacy by urging the enactment of such laws as will be of mutual advantage to pharmacists and the public, by restricting the dispensing and sale of medicines to competent parties, to encourage a more thorough training of assistants, and, finally, to bring the pharmacists of this state into more intimate social relations.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. This society shall consist of active and associate members.

SEC. 2. All registered pharmacists in the state of Illinois, whose names shall appear on the register of the Board of Pharmacy, shall be deemed members of the association.

SEC. 3. Pharmacists, chemists, wholesale druggists, pharmaceutical journalists, and other persons interested in the welfare of this association who may be thought worthy of the distinction, may be elected associate members. They shall not, however, be eligible to office or vote at the meetings.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this association shall be a president and three vice-presidents, a permanent secretary, a local secretary (to be selected from place of next meeting), a treasurer, and an executive committee consisting of one member from each congressional district in the state (and of which committee the president, secretary and treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members), all of whom shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall hold office until the election of their successors.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The president, or in his absence or inability to serve, the vice-presidents in their order, shall preside at all meetings of the

association, call special meetings at the written request of twenty-five members, shall present at each annual meeting a report on the affairs of this association, and perform such other duties as pertain to the office.

SEC. 2. The secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the association. He shall read all communications, conduct all correspondence of the association, at each annual meeting render a report of the duties performed by him since the last annual meeting, and, in conjunction with the executive committee, shall superintend such publications as the association shall direct. He shall notify members of committees of their appointment and election, and furnish each member of the committee with the names of their associates on said committees. He shall receive and collect all moneys for the association, giving receipts for the various amounts; keep a correct account thereof, and pay the same to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall give a sufficient bond *within 60 days of his election*,\* subject to the approval of the *president*.

SEC. 3. The treasurer shall have charge of all the funds of the association, for which he shall be personally responsible, shall be authorized to pay all bills when countersigned by the president, and report the state of the treasury, when called upon by the executive committee. He shall give a sufficient bond *within 60 days of his election*, subject to the approval of the *president*.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the secretary and treasurer to turn over to their successors, without unnecessary delay, all papers and property of the association committed to their care.

SEC. 5. The executive committee shall have full power to act for, and have general charge of the affairs of the association in the intervals of the sessions of the association, provided that the action of such committee shall not contravene instructions of the association; and its action may at any time be overruled by the association. The committee shall organize by the adoption of rules, and with such officers and committees as it shall deem desirable or necessary. Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

#### ARTICLE VI.

This association may establish for its future government and regulation such by-laws not in conflict with this constitution, as may be deemed proper and desirable.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Every proposition to alter or amend this constitution shall be submitted in writing and received at an annual meeting, and may be voted for at the next annual meeting, when, upon receiving the votes of three-fourths of the members present, it shall become a part of this constitution.

\*Words in italics added at the thirteenth annual meeting, 1892.

## THE BY-LAWS.

### ARTICLE I.

Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum.

### ARTICLE II.

On the payment of one dollar by any member of this association, he shall receive a certificate of membership, which shall be issued by the secretary.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The president shall, *within 60 days after each annual meeting*, appoint the following committees (of which he shall be an *ex-officio* member), each to consist of three members, viz.: Committee on matters of trade interests, committees on papers and queries, committee on legislation, committee on Board of Pharmacy records, and committee on prize essays.

SEC. 2. The committee on trade interests shall report at each annual meeting such observations and information upon that subject as may seem to them of interest to the association.

SEC. 3. The committee on papers and queries shall prepare and present, near the close of each annual meeting, a number of questions of scientific or practical interest, and invite members of this Association and other persons, as they deem proper, to prepare and present answers to the questions or upon other subjects of interest to the profession.

It shall be the province of the committee to receive and examine all papers being answers to queries, or volunteer papers which are presented and intended to be read at the meetings. It shall also be the duty of the committee to determine at each annual meeting the order in which the papers presented to the association shall be read.

SEC. 4. The committee on prize essays shall examine such papers as may be presented and read before this association. They shall determine which, if any of them, shall be of sufficient merit to justify the award of the prize or prizes offered by or through this association. Such award or awards shall be made within six months after the meeting at which the papers or essays were read, and at which said committee was appointed.

SEC. 5. The award of prizes by the committee on prize essays shall be determined with regard to the usefulness, originality and other merits of the paper, essay or work presented; but no prize shall be awarded except in cases where the original work actually performed, or the practical utility of the additions to knowledge are of sufficient importance in the opinion of the committee to merit such reward. The decisions of the committee on prize essays shall be final, and the names

and addresses of the recipients of prizes shall, together with their papers or essays, be furnished to the pharmaceutical journals for publication.

SEC. 6. The committee on legislation shall keep a record of, and compile for reference, the enactments of the different states regulating the practice of pharmacy and the sale of medicines. They shall report at each annual meeting of the association what legislation on the subject has occurred during the year, and what additional legislation shall be desirable in this state.

SEC. 7. The committee on Board of Pharmacy records, created by invitation of the Board of Pharmacy shall, at such time as it shall elect, and at least annually, inspect the records, books and examination papers of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy, and shall annually report their observations to this association, with such suggestions and recommendations as said committee may deem available.

#### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. These by-laws shall not be suspended without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 2. Any amendment to these by-laws must be made in writing, read before the association at one sitting, and laid over to a subsequent sitting, when, upon receiving the votes of two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a part of these by-laws.

#### ARTICLE V.

All papers read before the association shall be referred to the executive committee, and shall, by their consent and under their direction, be published.

#### ARTICLE VI.

The proceedings of the association, the roll of officers, committees and members shall be published annually, under the supervision of the secretary and executive committee, and a copy of the proceedings sent to each member of the association.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Any member may be expelled for improper conduct, or any officer removed from office for violating the constitution or by-laws; but no person shall be expelled or removed except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at a regular meeting, and after he shall have been given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Nominees for the state Board of Pharmacy shall be elected in the following manner: At each annual meeting of the association, twenty-five registered pharmacists of the state, having the qualifications as prescribed by the pharmacy law, shall be selected by the association, the names of said twenty-five members shall be forwarded by the

secretary to all registered pharmacists in the state, with the request that from such members, or others as said pharmacists shall severally prefer, five members shall be selected and their names transmitted to the secretary. From the five members receiving the highest number of votes cast in the aggregate, the association may, at its next annual meeting, elect three members whose names shall be submitted to the governor as nominees of the association, as required by the state pharmacy act.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The association invites manufacturers and others to exhibit at the annual meeting crude drugs, chemical, pharmaceutical preparations and such objects as possess a general scientific or special pharmaceutical interest.

#### ARTICLE X.

The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes.
2. Applications for membership.
3. Election of members.
4. President's address.
5. Reports of officers and committees.
6. Unfinished business.
7. Election of officers.
8. New business.
9. Installment of officers elect.
10. Adjournment.

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### AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

TO BE VOTED ON AT THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, 1893.

#### ARTICLE III.

SEC. 2. All registered pharmacists in the state of Illinois, whose names shall appear on the register of the Board of Pharmacy, shall be deemed members of the association.

To be amended so as to read: "Any pharmacist in good professional and moral standing, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, residing in the state, whether in business for himself or in the employ of another pharmacist, shall be eligible to membership."

#### BY-LAWS, ARTICLE II, SEC. 1.

Amended so as to read: "Every member shall pay annually into the hands of the secretary the sum of one dollar. Any one in arrears at the annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote, and any one neglecting to pay said dues for three successive years shall lose his membership."



# PROCEEDINGS.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1892.

FIRST SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by President Hattenhauer.

THE PRESIDENT—*Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:* It is my pleasure to introduce to you a gentleman who is a stranger to pharmacy in Illinois, he having only had about forty years' experience in our profession. I have the pleasure of introducing Brother R. W. Diller. (Applause.)

MR. DILLER—*Mr. President and Members:* I hardly know how to address you. I feel a good deal like an English clerk I had some years ago. On one occasion a man came into the store and said to him: "Have you any 'oil of base'?" I was sitting in the back room, and he came back and said, "Please, sir, what is oil of base?" I told him it was blue ointment. He went back and put it up all right. A day or two or three days afterward, another one came and said: "Have you got any unguentum?" The Englishman was stumped again, and he came back, and asked me, "What is unguentum?" I said, "unguentum is blue ointment." Said he, "The devil!" That is just the way I feel in regard to my position here. In my store alone—because a good many druggists are alone now a good deal, except when there might be some loafers when customers are scarce—two very fine-looking gentlemen came into my store last night; I was sitting in the old arm chair that I value very much because it was once occupied occasionally by our honored and sainted president, Abraham Lincoln, when he would tell his delectable stories in the store. I saw them coming in; I was meditating on the prospects and my sales of yesterday, whether it would be enough to carry me through the provisions of to-day; and I had a vision of selling half a dozen of Diller's celebrated Compound Sarsaparilla, seeing these fine gentlemen come in I thought maybe they would want to change a five-dollar bill. But I found that they were delegates of this convention, all gentlemen, nice, interesting, fine-looking fellows, more so than I had expected to find among the members of this convention. We

commenced talking about the business in anticipation of to-day's work. One of them said, "It is expected that you will make the address of welcome." Says I, "What?" I did not say, "The devil," like the boy did who did not know what ointment was, but I was mortified to think that my boys in this town, fellows that I had raised and educated and spent a great deal of time on, should go scampering around this town and never tell me about it, and that strangers had to come here and tell me that I was to take the place of Governor Fifer or perhaps of the mayor of Springfield; that I had been selected because these had gone as original Blaine men until the secretary resigned the other day; they are all original Blaine men now, and they have all gone up there; and therefore as a second choice or third choice—if there is anything disagreeable, especially to a woman, it is to be called a "third choice"—in the matter they sent me here to take the place of these gentlemen and make the address of welcome, something that I have never done. I have talked a great deal on most subjects, but I never thought to make the address of welcome to an intelligent body of people like that I see before me to-day.

Then I thought what would Governor Fifer say if he had come before you to make this address. I imagine that with his bland and elegant appearance and his majestic voice, he would have said: "Gentlemen, I welcome you to the great state of Illinois, in the name of the people of the state of Illinois and of the great republican government of the United States." I supposed I would hear some big talk from the governor. But as the governor was not here, my friend and fellow-citizen, Mayor Lawrence, one of the best mayors the city of Springfield has ever had, the only mayor that we have ever been able to elect so far who could close the saloons on Sunday, which he has done successfully. Some envious fellows say, that is some of these who can't stand it every Sunday and haven't got money enough to lay it in a quart, will slip in some of the back doors; but I do assure you, gentlemen, the mayor of this city never would allow such a thing if he knew it. He is a self-made man; he is a man of character and a man of standing; he came to this town a poor boy, a bricklayer by occupation. You might have heard him get up here and say: "Gentlemen, bricks, mortar and rocks of the state of Illinois, in pharmacy assembled," and he would have gone on and rejoiced you too. But as neither of these gentlemen were here, why didn't you select Dodds, a man that can talk, or Frank Fleury, who is an old druggist? One of my boys too, and I am proud of him.

Well, I should address you, if I were going to address you at all, as disciples of Esculapius. It was written of this man Esculapius—I believe there was a fight between Jupiter, Juno and Mars and some kind of microbes scaled off from one of the planets down here, and they took a notion to select that fellow as their great "Gyasticuticus" in this

matter. I think the druggists—the men of bone and sinew, muscle, stomach and brains of the whole country—are entitled to claim Esculapius if there is any credit in being connected with him. Well, I ought to address you as disciples truly and honestly of Esculapius, and say I am a back number. I remember Springfield away back when it had but two drug stores and one undertaker—a happy place was it not?—two drug stores and one undertaker, and as I have been told, on the first of January it was the custom—this was before I went into the business, or it never would have happened—the one undertaker made a practice of going around on the first day of January and dividing his profits with the two drug stores. It is not done now.

We have eighteen drug stores and five undertakers, and one of the best and most accomodating wholesale drug houses there is in the state of Illinois, with few exceptions. I rember reading, when I was a boy, about a patent medicine man going out and selling flea medicine. He would sell so many boxes of that flea medicine and then he would tell them how to use it. After he had sold a man a box of it he would say, "Now to apply it and make this flea medicine a certain fact, catch the flea, squeeze his mouth open and then insert a little of the medicine into the flea's mouth, and let him go, and then you will see him tumble over dead." That is the first druggist I ever read about in history. Then there was the one old Bob Burns wrote about. You remember him? Well I should have addressed you in that way and welcomed you in the name of these eighteen grand and elegant druggists and the one wholesale drug store; welcomed you in the name of the whole community of this city, and said to you: "I am very well acquainted with the police of this city, and if anything should happen to any of you when neither of us is around, all you have got to do is to telephone to me in the middle of the night or any other time in the night or in the daytime or any other time, that you are in a scrape and I will hunt you up with the rest of our druggists, and to the best of our ability we shall 'gallant' you home in the patrol wagon and pay your bill at the calaboose, so that there will be no expenses to you. I welcome you in the name of all these people, and hope that you will have a good and happy time among us." I would also remind you to show you the increase of our town and its population, that away back in 1840 we had two druggists and 100 people; we have now eighteen drug stores and five undertaking shops. We had then only two acres of ground for a graveyard; we have now 175 acres in two graveyards. We had then only about 150 interments; now we have about 17,000 (of course I do not attribute any of this to the honorable descendants of Esculapius).

Brethren, you are most heartily welcomed by those eighteen druggists I have spoken of. Look at them as you see them lying around loose; if their appearance is not satisfactory to you, call in another witness. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—I will ask Mr. Forsyth to make the response.

MR. FORSYTH—*Mr. President, Mr. Diller, and Gentlemen:* I hardly know how to make a fitting response to such an able address of welcome as Mr. Diller has just made. I have not the pleasure of knowing the mayor of the city, but I do not believe that he could have done it any better than Mr. Diller. I have had the pleasure of seeing Governor Fifer and heard him speak on one or two occasions, and I do not believe that he could have extended any more hearty welcome to us than Mr. Diller has done. You know at least from what he has said that the druggists of this city not only will but have received us with open arms, and will extend to us the hospitality of the city to the best of their ability. I do not know whether it is a preconcerted plan on the part of Mr. Diller to get the mayor away from the city or not; I presume that if he keeps all of the saloons closed on Sunday, he also closes them up at twelve o'clock at night. Probably we are indebted to Mr. Diller's good will for getting the mayor out of the city so that we can enjoy a little latitude. Now, whether he has done this with malice aforethought or not, I do not know; he seems to take a pride in the fact that some of us would get into the calaboose, and that he would come down and get us out. I do not think, Mr. Diller, that we will give you that privilege. We have come here to attend to business; we are only going to have a two days' session, and I do not believe that if we accomplish all that we have laid out on the programme there will be much time to go out at night and stay out till after twelve o'clock. It is quite a number of years since the association had the pleasure of meeting in Springfield. It has always been a wonder to me why it did not meet here oftener, situated as this city is in the very center of the state, with most beautiful surroundings, the best place to meet in that we ever had or ever will have, I have no doubt, and everything to insure a good attendance. It has always been a wonder to me why Springfield has not been selected more frequently.

There are a great many things about Springfield that will attract your attention. It is a beautiful residence city, and the Lincoln monument is something to stir up the patriotism in the heart of every citizen of the United States. If you go over to Brother Diller's store, you can have the privilege of sitting in Lincoln's old chair and writing at his desk. There are a great many memories of that kind connecting Lincoln with Springfield that I have no doubt you will all appreciate. Mr. Diller, on behalf of the association, I can assure you that we appreciate the kindness that we know will be extended to us, and that we have already received. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—The first business of the association is

the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting. If there is no objection, that will be dispensed with, there being printed copies in the hands of members. The next order is the

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

**MR. FLEURY**—*Mr. President and Members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:* It is with a great deal of pleasure that, on behalf of the committee, I report that we have done our best as to the arrangements, assisted by the secretary and others, but unfortunately were not able to be present when a number of the pharmacists from Chicago came to Springfield to make arrangements for this meeting, being engaged in the work connected with the board examinations. On behalf of the druggists of Springfield, we extend to you a hearty welcome and have endeavored to do whatever we could to entertain you. The arrangements are for this evening at 8 o'clock at the State House rotunda a promenade concert—in other words, a band concert—to which we invite you all. We have invited our friends from the city to meet you and extend the hospitality of the city, and we will endeavor to make it pleasant for you and your friends. We expect a good attendance of the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield to assist in making it pleasant for you. We have arranged for cars to take you to Oak Ridge cemetery to visit the monument. We have provided cars that will take you to the monument and give you a little ride around the city, and we will do in every other way all we can to make it pleasant for you while you remain. On consultation with the president and secretary, we learned that the arrangements had been changed to provide for a two days' meeting. This alters our arrangements. Any information that you desire we will be very happy to furnish. Springfield is a very beautiful city and has a great many interesting places. The Lincoln monument and the cemetery itself is a very beautiful spot. Lincoln's home is open at all times without any fee whatever; the custodian in charge is paid by the state, and it is a very interesting place to visit if you have time to go there.

**THE PRESIDENT**—The next order is the reception of delegates from other associations. I believe Mr. Lord, of the Wholesale Druggists' Association, is with us. We will be pleased to hear from him.

**MR. LORD**—*Mr. President and Gentlemen:* I have a touch of inspiration from the "back number" (Mr. Diller) as he calls himself, and I feel as if I wanted to get back of him. I indorse much that he has said. I can claim ten years more than he in the drug business, and naturally an

experience or a life of that length gives me some familiarity and sympathy with druggists wherever assembled. In fact I feel like a colored boy that I knew once. He was working in the field hoeing corn, and he saw a party of equestrians riding, and one of the ladies' horses became unmanageable and darted off, and when about opposite this young man the horse threw the lady off. With all good impulses he ran up, but by that time she had regained her feet. Says she, "Boy, won't you help me on?" "O, yes; where shall I take hold of you?" Well, this subject is so many-sided that it is difficult to begin or to know when we have got through, and as we back numbers, when we get started, like to talk, and knowing the infirmities of age, I want to ask your indulgence so that I shall not trespass on your time, to read what I would like to say, or be represented as saying, from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

It is with great pleasure that I am permitted to appear before your honorable body, as a representative of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and convey to you their cordial greetings, collectively and individually, in the work and progress of your organization. You, gentlemen, represent a noble, useful and exalted profession in one of the greater states of our beloved land. It seems specially delightful to meet you with such a glorious profusion of sunshine, that has been so longed for in the recent past as to make this promising day to be particularly appreciated. Allow me here to congratulate you, that you have been directed to this beautiful city of Springfield, around which cluster so many elements of patriotism, progressive life and charms that catch the eye and ear of all who come with you.

It is not my purpose to unduly consume your valuable time, nor inflict upon you a speech, but simply and assuredly convey to you the sincere friendly greetings of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, with their best and earnest good wishes for your continued usefulness and prosperity in all of your laudable undertakings. Permit me further to express and tender to you our heartiest practical sympathies with and for you, in the irregular and burdensome obstacles and barriers that you have to contend with. As our interests, principles, duties and obligations are so largely identical, we desire to fraternize with you, and invite you to be represented at our future annual meetings, the first one of which will be held at Montreal, Canada, some time next autumn, due notice of which will be given. With many thanks for your kind hearing and attention, I wish you God-speed.

THE PRESIDENT—The Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association is represented by R. H. Swinney and Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis. We shall be glad to hear from them.

DR. WHELPLEY—*Mr. President and Members of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association:* It is my pleasure as well as privilege to visit a great many state pharmaceutical associations during the summer months. On some of these occasions I find it convenient to say sweet words of compliment, and occasionally I am in a position to say a few words of advice; but when it comes to the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association, an organization that has a precedent and worthy followers who are found with the American Pharmaceutical Association all the way from Old Point Comfort to San Francisco and from the lakes to the gulf, and not only found with them but found in the foremost of whatever is going on—an organization that has a secretary whose name is synonymous with pharmacy, I never know just what to say. I will admit, however, that I had intended to say something on this occasion, and had written it out, but unfortunately before committing it to memory I visited the Texas, Kansas and Arkansas associations. Everything went smoothly until I got down to Arkansas and found the Arkansas river ten miles wide; and somehow I lost that little bit that I had written out before committing it to memory. But fortunately for you and for the good state of Missouri, which always likes to be well represented, we have with us this morning a delegate from the Missouri organization who does not have to fall back on the old school boy plan of writing out his speech. Our worthy vice-president, Mr. R. H. Swinney, of Ash Grove, Mo., is a *pharmacist*, and from him words on an occasion like this will flow as easily as glycerin does from a shelf bottle. I would like to call on Mr. Swinney, of Missouri.

MR. SWINNEY—*Mr. President and Gentlemen:* It does me much good to meet with the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association this beautiful morning; but I will assure you that I came over here not to talk, but to take notes, and to try and better inform myself by a visit to this beautiful city, and by associating with the intelligent minds of the great state of Illinois, so that I might be better enabled to press forward the work in my own state. I do not know of anything that I could say this morning that would interest you, but during your meeting, if the way is open and occasion demands it, I may, with your permission, say something that may be entertaining to you. As the hour is late for your work I hope you will excuse me this morning.

THE PRESIDENT—Delegates will understand that they have the privilege of the floor at all times. In consequence of the late hour we will divert from the programme a little; the president's address will be delivered immediately after the opening of the second session. We will now hear the secretary's report.

Mr. C. S. Hallberg, the secretary, presented his annual report, as follows:

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

*Gentlemen.*—According to the instructions of the association at its last meeting, the secretary began the solicitation of contributions to defray the expenses of the association, soon after the close of the meeting last year. By direction of the president he undertook the work alone, as the secretary of the Board of Pharmacy had expressed doubts as to the practicability of his assuming work of this character, owing to certain complications that might result. By the time of the meeting of the executive committee, November 19, about \$300 had been collected. By continuing the sending out of notices repeatedly, some \$500 had been secured by February, and this has reached a total to date in receipts of \$544. In addition to those noted in the report contributions were received from:

A. H. Clark, Kingston .....	\$0.50
C. M. Weinberger, Chicago.....	2.00
A. J. Wessman, Chicago.....	1.00
A. C. Brookings, Du Quoin.....	.50
J. L. Alton, Coffeen.....	1.00
Charles C. Reed, Lincoln.....	.50
T. M. Reed, Middletown.....	.50
J. R. Barnett, Hartsburg.....	.50
Miss Katharine Mowen, Lincoln.....	.50
Albert Zimmermann, Peoria.....	1.00
Eugene Zimmermann, Peoria.....	1.00
John R. Porter, Rockford.....	1.00
Frank Escher, Desplaines.....	1.00
R. E. Fidler, Saybrook.....	.50
	<hr/>
	\$11.50

Nearly one-half of this amount was consumed in postage and printing, so after paying the bills of last year's expenses, amounting to about \$160, only \$100 were left to pay for the report of proceedings for this year. This condition having been foreseen at the meeting of the executive committee, the secretary was instructed to make arrangements for the solicitation of advertising sufficient to defray the expenses of publication. In this he was partly successful, but not in obtaining enough to pay for the printing, etc., and also its delivery, this latter alone amounting to \$200. The incidental expenses, in addition to the delivery of reports, increased the total expenses for the year to \$663.60 as against \$544 received; supplementary, \$4.50; total, \$558.50.

It is evident that a change will have to be effected in the financial management of the association. The secretary after doing all the work



*gratis* cannot also be a committee of ways and means in order to keep the association afloat. After exploiting various methods to save expense in necessary work he is criticized as reimbursement for being out over \$100 for the benefit of the association.

Many queer notions are afloat concerning the purposes of the association, which came to the surface in reply to contributions. Some having "no use for the association," another saying that he would cheerfully give \$25 if the law would be repealed; but I will not inflict these expressions on the association, as they show on their face, in nearly every instance, that those who sent them are barely able to write. Owing to the fact that the funds obtained were largely postage stamps and private checks, and also that often bills had to be paid without any Association funds to meet them, the secretary could not arrange to send any funds to the treasurer; this officer naturally thinks that his office is an empty title. It is believed that a great deal of money is wasted in attempting to send a copy of the report to every registered pharmacist in the state, as it is not appreciated. I say *attempt* advisedly inasmuch as many are not delivered because of removal, and even in some cases because of refusal to receive the volume from the postmaster. Requests come in occasionally for membership certificate, in one or two cases with the accompanying dollar when the member was advised of the change in the constitution, and the money turned into the contribution fund.

Shortly after the last annual meeting President Hattenhauer appointed a full list of delegates and committees, and these were all advised of their appointment and shortly thereafter all members of the executive committee and chairmen of committees and delegations were sent the association letter heads. The president appointed in October Messrs. W. W. Marmon, Bloomington; Henry Smith, Decatur, and T. N. Jamieson, Chicago, delegates to the meeting of the N. W. D. A. in Louisville, Ky. Although advised of acceptance Mr. Jamieson did not go, but in his stead Mr. A. E. Ebert. In the absence of the other delegates Messrs. Bodemann and Engelhard served. The secretary has been in regular receipt of the cut-off list published monthly by R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, and the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, of Philadelphia, and a circular letter of the Chicago Retail Druggists' League of October 1, 1891, requesting co-operation on the plan of the inter-state resolution. From the American Pharmaceutical Association a circular letter relating to the seventh international pharmaceutical congress intended to be held in Chicago during the World's Fair. Also a circular from the chairman of the tripartite committee on plan to prevent cutting. The A. P. A. plan has been declared as in contravention of the anti-trust law passed by congress. Of several legal opinions rendered, only one does not agree that the plan is illegal. Owing to the early date of the meeting only one state association among those to which the Illinois associa-

tion sends delegates has met, namely, that of Indiana, which convened at Indianapolis May 12.

## FINANCIAL REPORT 1891-92 (JUNE).

## RECEIPTS.

By cash received by voluntary subscription:	
City of Chicago.....	\$188.00
State outside of Chicago.....	356.00
	<hr/>
	\$544.00
Additional receipts.....	4.50
	<hr/>
	\$548.50

## DISBURSEMENTS.

August 25, 1891, bill of secretary, 1890-91.....	\$ 82.80
Postage for contributions.....	84.40
Mailing and addressing.....	17.25
Miscellaneous postage.....	20.50
Printing, P. F. Pettibone & Co.....	141.75
“ E. J. Anthony.....	5.50
“ “ notices of meeting.....	5.00
“ S. D. Childs, 200 badges.....	20.00
“ “ badges, officers’.....	2.00
Express, local secretary.....	.40
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	\$379.60
Stenographers’ bill, Jacobson.....	75.00
Postage on Reports.....	174.00
Delivering, mailing and addressing (A. C. Wehrli)...	35.00
	<hr/>
	\$663.60
Balance of disbursements over receipts .....	115.10

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. HALLBERG.

On motion of Mr. C. L. Strathman, El Paso, the report was referred to a committee of three, to be appointed by the chair.

The chair appointed Messrs. Strathman, Wikoff and Michaels as such committee.

Mr. Hallberg read the report of the executive committee (as published in report 1891).

THE PRESIDENT.—There being no objection to the report, it will be accepted. The report of the treasurer is next in order. It seems that our treasurer is absent.

MR. STRATHMAN—I move that we adjourn till after dinner.

The motion prevailed, and the convention adjourned till two o’clock P. M.

## SECOND SESSION.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The convention was called to order at 2:45 P. M. by President Hattenhauer.

THE PRESIDENT—I understand we have with us Prof. Otto A. Wall and Prof. Hemm, of the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association. We would be pleased to hear from them.

PROF. WALL—*Mr. President:* I thank you for the courtesy of the invitation to come to your meeting. I take great pleasure in being present here, but I was not prepared to make any speech, at least not at this early time of coming into the hall. It is the first time I have visited any of the meetings of the Illinois State Association, and I hope that it will only be the first of a good many times to come, for I have made up my mind that next to the Missouri meeting, this is the one that I ought to visit, and I think I will be a regular attendant hereafter.

PROF. HEMM—*Mr. President and Gentlemen:* Like Prof. Wall, it is my first visit to the Illinois association. I assure you that I come here with a great deal of pleasure. I have repeatedly made an endeavor to attend your meetings, but unfortunately they always occurred at a time of year when it was impracticable for me to get off. This year, as in years past, the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association has sent its quota of delegates to you to represent us, and it is not with the intention of replacing these delegates that I have come here to-day. My chief motive in coming to your association to-day is to assure you of the genuine good fellowship existing between the two associations, and to extend to each and every one of the members present a cordial invitation to visit the Missouri association the coming week at our convention. I assure you we will be pleased to receive you all with open arms if you will come. We will always in the future, as we have done in the past, exchange delegations with this association, and will always stand by the Illinois association whenever we are called upon to work in the interests of American pharmacy. Now, I know that your time is very valuable; I will not detain you with a very long speech, and I wish you all a pleasant and profitable meeting.

THE PRESIDENT—I will say to the gentlemen from Missouri that although it has never been my pleasure to meet with them at their association meetings, from the reports I have heard of

their meetings I would advise all the members of this association that possibly can to meet with them next week. I will now proceed with my annual address.

### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

#### TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

Since our last annual meeting nothing of great importance has occurred to affect the interests of pharmacy. With the possible exception of certain events relative to the commercial interests of pharmacy as a business, the past year has been only an exaggeration of the particular features of the last decade, with its new remedies, new chemical products, and everlasting multiplicity of compounds exploited to the medical profession, and for which we, as pharmacists, must bear the brunt, be it for good or evil.

#### TRADE INTERESTS.

The business of a pharmacist is his bread and butter, and, for that reason, it is well to recapitulate what changes have been made in the status of his trade since our last meeting. The plan formulated by the American Pharmaceutical Association and adopted by many state associations was ratified with some exceptions at the joint meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and that of the Proprietors and Dealers, in Louisville, Ky., last September. Subsequent developments have demonstrated that, when this association failed to indorse the plan at the meeting last year, it simply foreshadowed the events which appear to have been sufficient to cause its temporary defeat. This is a large country, the interests too varied and the conditions too different to render any agreement possible which requires a unanimous compliance of so many interests. Besides this feature, the joint committee ran against a legal snag in the form of the provisions of the anti-trust law, and only last month (May 14) issued a circular letter containing the opinions of several eminent legal lights, the majority of which were adverse to the constitutionality of the American Pharmaceutical Association plan. Besides this objection, the provision relative to binding the proprietors to adhere to the agreement has been likened by one eminent Philadelphia lawyer to "a rope of sand."

Under these circumstances, the tripartite committee has practically abandoned all hope of effecting any relief under the proposed plan, and Chairman Kline advises for the present waiting for developments. With this project suspended there is nothing that promises relief to the extent that does the plan proposed by the Inter-State Retail Druggists' League. This association has been one of those that were concerned in the promulgation of this plan, and it is desirable that it lend additional

emphasis to it at this time, so that the great chain of states whose associations meet next week, especially Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio and Pennsylvania, shall take up the plan for consideration and approve it. This plan, which simply pledges retail druggists to withdraw their patronage from proprietors and dealers who sell to cut-rate stores or to consumers at wholesale prices, is especially of immediate concern from the prospect of the anticipated advent of the cutter in Chicago and the possibility of the contagion spreading indefinitely.

#### LEGISLATION AND EDUCATION.

Owing to the fact that the legislature has not been in session during the last winter, the past year has been an uneventful one in pharmaceutical legislation, as far as our state is concerned, though laws have been enacted in several other states. Our sister state, Indiana, still holds the anomalous position of being without a pharmacy law, and apparently does not exhibit great anxiety in securing one. In the coming legislature it will be attempted to have a law enacted which will be an improvement on former efforts in this direction. Our "Hoosier" brethren have recognized that a pharmacy law while primarily for the benefit of the public as guarding against incompetency in the dispensing of medicines, should, in order to render such protection practicable, also require a higher standard of proficiency than has been attempted. In most states the ordinary young man, after having been in business a few years, passes an examination without difficulty and at once becomes on a par with men who have spent the best part of their lives in study and practice to fit themselves for the responsible duties of a pharmacist. It is believed that there is plenty of opportunity for improvement in this direction. It is a right that pharmacy as a profession has to ask for the greater skill and education required by the great scientific advancement in medicine and related sciences. While our Board of Pharmacy is doing excellent work, it is believed that greater restriction should be placed upon those who desire to be registered pharmacists. With the second grade as assistants there is no need of endangering the supply of clerks nor effecting any hardship through making it difficult for those from outside localities to secure situations when moving into our state. In this connection it is suggested that a committee on education be created for the purpose of reporting to the association annually on the status of education and examination in pharmacy in the state. Such committee could do excellent work, especially in furnishing the association with reliable information concerning the practical examinations as conducted by the state Board of Pharmacy. As to other features concerned with legislation, your committee will undoubtedly report upon the recommendations approved last year. Of these, that pertaining to an increase of the annual registration fee to \$1.50 (from \$1) appears to be most

pressing, and the opinion is ventured that unless this can be effected at the coming session of the general assembly some other means must be provided for keeping up the work of the association.

#### ADULTERATIONS.

The bill known as the "Pure Food and Drug Bill" introduced during the fifty-first congress by Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, has again appeared and passed the senate of the present congress, being now before the house of representatives with the reference to proprietary medicines entirely eliminated. The bill still seems to meet with opposition from wholesale dealers and manufacturers. These objections it is believed are groundless, and some of them are based upon a misconception of the bill. While the bill is not likely to pass the present house, it is believed that the time has come when such legislation is not only desirable, but necessary, and it is associations like ours which should place themselves on record concerning them. Our association has done excellent work in recording adulterations in drugs, and in order that such investigations may bear fruit, national legislation of the kind here contemplated is necessary.

#### THE PHARMACOPŒIA AND NATIONAL FORMULARY.

The United States Pharmacopœia has not yet appeared, and, judging from the general lack of information concerning its appearance, its publication will not take place this year. In the meanwhile the revision of the National Formulary is necessarily retarded, resulting in considerable loss in popularity of this exceedingly desirable work. The constant accession of new preparations to the physicians' list of prescriptions renders it necessary that a work of this character be revised as frequently as practicable. But few of the preparations most largely prescribed at the present time are now included in the National Formulary. The old-time elixirs, etc., have largely been replaced by semi-proprietary compounds. To be of the most value to the pharmacists the National Formulary should include formulas for these largely used preparations not of a decidedly objectionable character. Having these in the National Formulary, it is comparatively easy to obtain the physicians' consent to employ them. This leads me to consider our relations to the members of our allied profession, that of medicine. In many states there is a disposition on the part of the doctors to take kindly to the druggists and not regard them with unmitigated suspicion as formerly. This is a step in the right direction. Pharmacists and physicians joined in the same holy cause of the prevention and cure of disease, should work hand in hand. That there are knaves in both professions is true only as it is also true with every other profession or vocation. There are many conditions whose corrections suggest mutual considerations, evils which require united action for the abatement. From the Ameri-

can Medical Association having recognized pharmacy by creating a section of it devoted to our work much good may result. It is hoped that if time permits some of the delegates of this association may yet be present at the meeting of the greater association in Detroit this week.

#### WORLD'S FAIR AND ASSOCIATIONS.

With the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, next year will be an eventful one in pharmacy. The American Pharmaceutical Association will without doubt meet there. The seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress, which failed to meet in Italy, has been projected for Chicago in 1893, and the American Pharmaceutical Association has issued a circular letter inviting pharmacists of all countries to meet there. Besides, a series of congresses are also contemplated of pharmaceutical associations. In view of this activity it is recommended that a committee be appointed to work jointly with the national and local committee in rendering these events as successful as their great importance warrants.

#### THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The profession in Illinois may be congratulated on having a system for selecting members of the state Board of Pharmacy which no other state in the Union possesses. It certainly is the only fair way; and, if it is, as it should be, sacredly guarded so it does not become the prey of politics or is not used by those who have a desire for the office, "but the office seeks the man," then it will be, as in the past, an ideal board of pharmacy.

#### THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

In conclusion I desire to say a few words concerning our own association. Occupying the unique position of having nominally the largest membership of any pharmaceutical association in America, we are, nevertheless, in an embarrassing condition. To do the work contemplated for nearly 4,000 members requires the expenditure of considerable money. With no fixed income it is exceedingly difficult to keep up the work. We have been fairly successful during the past year by requesting voluntary contributions, but this is a very unbusiness-like procedure, and one not practicable. To properly care for 4,000 members requires an extra amount of work such as cannot be given by any member without remuneration. The proposed increase of fifty cents on each annual registration fee is an absolute necessity to maintain the association on the present basis of organization. Without it, there seems no alternative than to return to the original plan, of each member paying annual dues. The conception of our present plan is perhaps correct. It certainly is a grand one. It would appear undesirable to abandon it as yet, and for that reason it is hoped that our legislative committee will furnish relief.

Finally, I beg to extend my heartfelt thanks to the members of this association, both those with whom it has been my pleasure to come in frequent contact as well as those whom I know only as brothers in our profession. My shortcomings I ask you to cover with the broad mantle of charity.

Fraternally submitted,

R. C. HATTENHAUER.

Vice-President Hatch assumed the chair.

Mr. R. N. Dodds, Springfield, moved that the address be referred to a special committee, which was carried.

The vice-president appointed Messrs. Dodds, Williams and Loehr as such committee.

Mr. Dodds read the report of the committee on legislation, as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

*Gentlemen.*—Your committee on legislation respectfully submits the following report: At the last meeting of the association held at Kankakee a report was submitted containing the following recommendation: "That the Board of Pharmacy be empowered to issue licenses, local in effect, to physicians or other proper persons to sell drugs and medicines in localities remote from registered pharmacists." This recommendation was referred to us for consideration, and we now advise that it be disapproved of, for the following reasons:

*First.*—The change was not recommended because there was a popular demand for it, but was designed to check the agitation of country physicians for recognition as pharmacists. Your committee is fully aware of the fact that the clamor of certain country doctors for registration influences many legislators, and that a bill conferring this privilege would receive numerous votes. We believe, however, that the united protests of 4,000 pharmacists would be sufficient to defeat the enactment of such a law. It is also evident that the new apportionment which gives to Cook county nearly one-third of the entire legislature and will increase the representation of the populous and progressive country districts as compared with the thinly settled and remote localities, greatly diminishes the prospects of adverse legislation after the next legislative session.

*Second.*—The adoption of this amendment would not, in the opinion of your committee, stop the agitation in favor of registering physicians as pharmacists, as the board would be unable, in justice to pharmacists, to grant more than a small proportion of the applications. The dis-



appointed ones would be all the more active and with better hope of success, as the main argument in favor of a strict law, the necessity of protecting the lives of the people against incompetent vendors of drugs, would be sadly impaired.

*Third.*—It is hardly necessary to call attention to the injustice of compelling duly qualified pharmacists, who may have spent much time and money in fitting themselves for the duties of their profession, to compete with persons who are not qualified. The men who spent time and money to become qualified should be protected so as to receive some commercial benefit by reason of their qualification. The proposed change would do away with this benefit in a measure by compelling at least some of our pharmacists to compete to some extent with outsiders. The licenses granted could not be repealed so easily after the licensed person had invested capital in his venture, and the closing of the locality against licensed pharmacists who might have eventually located there, would be the result.

For these reasons we recommend that the proposed change be disapproved. Three other recommendations were approved at the last meeting and referred to our committee with instructions to submit drafts of bills to be introduced during the next session of the legislature.

The three recommendations referred to the following changes in the pharmacy law:

1. To raise the renewal fee to \$1.50.
2. To repeal the \$2,000 clause.
3. To provide that no person other than a registered pharmacist shall have the right to open or conduct a pharmacy.

We submit separate bills covering these points, but do not recommend that the passage of the three bills or of one bill combining these changes be attempted during the coming session of the legislature. While we feel reasonably certain that a bill conferring on physicians the right to register as pharmacists will not pass all the stages of legislative work, we are not at all confident that we can amend the pharmacy law without incurring the danger of having the bill amended in this direction. One bill may pass safely through one body, but on being read a second time in the other house an amendment may be carried favorable to the claims of physicians. A few days would suffice to pass a bill through third reading, obtain for it the concurrence of the other house and bring it in its amended form before the executive for his signature. We would recommend that our efforts during the next session be directed toward securing essential changes only. The \$2,000 clause is of no practical importance, as the board has the power to reduce the renewal fee so as to keep the funds within the limit indicated by law. The provision in reference to non-registered owners of pharmacies is of consider-

able importance. It cannot be carried through the legislature without a strong fight, and we, therefore, recommend that no attempt be made to pass this amendment during the coming winter. An increase in the renewal fee is considered essential to the proper conduct of the Board of Pharmacy and to the prosperity of our association. It can be secured by amending a single section of the act, and we may push the amendment without imperiling prominent features of the law. Let us concentrate our energies on this feature during the coming session, and postpone the consideration of other desirable changes for two years, when the new apportionment will be in our favor. We may then make one grand effort for an ideal pharmacy law, containing not only the provisions heretofore considered, but also some others suggested by Mr. Green in his paper last year. We also recommend that the legislative committee for the coming year be given full power to control the bill or bills to be introduced by us as emergencies may arise which would make it advisable to withdraw or drop our own bill, and to confine our efforts to opposing adverse legislation.

EMIL THIELE, *Chairman.*

R. N. DODDS.

A. P. CUNNINGHAM.

A bill for an act to amend sections 1 and 12 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the state of Illinois," approved and in force July 1, 1881; amended, approved and in force July 1, 1887; amended, approved and in force July 1, 1889.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois represented in general assembly, that sections 1 and 12 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the state of Illinois," approved and in force July 1, 1881; amended, approved and in force July 1, 1887; amended, approved and in force July 1, 1889, be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois represented in the general assembly,* That it shall not be lawful for any person, other than a registered pharmacist, to retail, compound or dispense drugs, medicines or poisons, or to open or conduct any pharmacy or store for retailing, compounding or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons, unless such person shall be, <sup>1</sup> a registered pharmacist, within the meaning of this act, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 12. Any person not being <sup>2</sup> a registered pharmacist, within

the meaning of this act, who shall sixty days after this act takes effect, keep a pharmacy, or store for retailing or compounding medicines, or who shall take, use or exhibit the title of a registered pharmacist, shall, for each and every such offense, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars. Any registered pharmacist who shall permit the compounding and dispensing of prescriptions, or the vending of drugs, medicines or poisons in his store or place of business, except under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, or except by a "registered assistant" pharmacist, or any pharmacist or "registered assistant," who while continuing in business, shall fail or neglect to procure his annual registration, or any person who shall willfully make any false representation to procure registration for himself or any other person, shall, for every such offense, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall apply to nor in any manner interfere with the business of any physician, or prevent him from supplying to his patients such articles as may seem to him proper, nor with the making or vending of patent or proprietary medicines, or medicines placed in sealed packages, with the name of the contents and of the pharmacist or physician by whom prepared or compounded, nor with the sale of the usual domestic remedies by retail dealers, nor with the exclusively wholesale business of any dealers, except as hereinafter provided: And, *provided further*, that no part of this section shall be so construed as to give the right to any physician to furnish any intoxicating liquor as a beverage, on prescription, or otherwise.\*

A bill for an act to amend section 11 of an act entitled: "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the state of Illinois," approved and in force July 1, 1881; amended, approved and in force July 1, 1887; amended, approved and in force July 1, 1889.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois represented in general assembly: That section 11 of an act entitled, "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the state of Illinois," approved and in force July 1, 1881; amended, approved and in force July 1, 1887; amended and in force July 1, 1889, be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 11. The secretary of the board shall receive a salary, which shall be fixed by the board, and which shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per year; he shall also receive his traveling and

\* The following sentences were omitted: 1. "Or shall employ and place in charge of said pharmacy or store." 2. "Or having in his employ."

other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties. The members of the board shall receive the sum of \$5 for each day actually engaged in this service, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board. Said expenses shall be paid from the fees and penalties received by the board, under the provisions of this act, and no part of the salary or other expenses of the board shall be paid out of the state treasury. All moneys received in excess of said per diem allowance and other expenses above provided for, shall be held by the treasurer as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said board, and the cost of an annual report of the proceedings of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and the necessary expenses of said association.\* The board shall make an annual report to the governor and to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association of all moneys received and disbursed by them pursuant to this act. (As amended by act approved June 4, 1889; in force July 1, 1889.)

A bill for an act to amend section 10 of an act entitled: "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the state of Illinois," approved and in force July 1, 1881; amended, approved and in force July 1, 1887; amended, approved and in force July 1, 1889.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois represented in general assembly: That section 10 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the state of Illinois," approved and in force July 1, 1881; amended, approved and in force July 1, 1887; amended, approved and in force July 1, 1889, be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 10. Every registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist who desires to continue the practice of his profession, shall annually thereafter during the time he shall continue in such practice, on such date as the Board of Pharmacy may determine, of which date he shall have thirty days' notice by said board, pay to the secretary of the board a registration fee, to be fixed by the board, but which shall in no case exceed \$2, for which he shall receive a renewal of said registration. The failure of any registered pharmacist or assistant pharmacist to pay said fee shall not deprive him of his right to renewal upon payment thereof; nor shall his retirement from the profession deprive him of the

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\* The following sentence is omitted: "Provided that when the amount of money in the hands of the treasurer at any time exceeds \$2,000 the amount of said excess shall be paid into the state treasury."

right to renew his registration should he at any time thereafter wish to resume the practice, upon the payment of said fee. Every certificate of registration granted under this act shall be conspicuously exposed in the pharmacy to which it applies.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, seconded by Mr. Strathman, the report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Williams, treasurer, submitted the following report:

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

SPRINGFIELD, June 7, 1892.

TO THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

*Gentlemen:*—I herewith submit my report as treasurer of this association.

Received from A. L. Moody, former treasurer:

Three \$100 Cook county bonds.....	\$300.00
One \$50 Chicago city bond.....	50.00
One draft for.....	20.57

Total.....	\$370.57
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Paid express charges on package when received.....	.65
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Balance.....	\$369.92
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Respectfully submitted,

MELLE WILLIAMS, *Treasurer.*

On motion of Mr. Martin, the report was referred to the special committee on the secretary's report, already appointed.

Mr. Martin presented the report of the committee on papers and queries:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

I regret that my efforts in this direction have not been more successful than they have. It would seem as if the fact that this is only one year before the World's Fair, and the further fact of this being the presidential year, that a certain infection seems to have taken hold of the druggists, so many of them having become politicians, that I could not get any of them to agree to furnish papers for this meeting. A number had consented, and I have received a few, but the most of them have failed to send papers in time. I have one in answer to query No. 12. "The prescribing of proprietary remedies by physicians is on the increase. How can this be remedied?" by Jno. I. Gill, of Havana. (*See paper in supplement.*)

Then I have another on "Gun Cotton," by John J. Flint, Ph. G., of Decatur. As chairman of the committee, I selected such queries as I

thought might possibly bring out some kind of discussion at this meeting. I believe that it would be just as well if the members of the association present would take up the queries, any one of them, if time permits, for discussion. There are some there which certainly pertain to matters of great importance at the present day, as far as pharmacy or the trade in general is concerned. If the president so desires I will read those that we have.

**THE PRESIDENT**—If there is no objection, Mr. Martin will proceed with the reading.

Mr. Martin read the paper, as appears in supplement.

**MR. FORSYTH**—I think it would be well to discuss this paper while it is fresh in the minds of the members of the association. There are great many points in it that I would take exception to. In stating that he found any such amount of drugs as I understand in one place in bad condition, as he mentions there, I think the young man has drawn on his imagination a good deal. He has thought out every possibility and everything that could be out of kilter, and he has applied it to his paper. That may be all very well for the purpose of calling attention to it; but I think it is an insult to the older members of the association of this state to make such statements. I would like to hear from the older members of the association.

**MR. MARTIN**—Mr. Chairman, it was for that very purpose that I thought it well to have the paper read here, to show what difference of opinion there is among the druggists of the state. Now, here is a young gentlemen, who no doubt means well, but has not had sufficient experience among the different cities of the state to pass judgment. The chances are that he has been confined principally to one town, and that his experience does not extend beyond that one city. At the same time I do not think it is wise to throw aside all of his suggestions. There are some suggestions in this paper which I believe are really good, although he makes mistakes, and I read it for the purpose of having a discussion upon it.

MR. FORSYTH—I would like to say that there is one mistake in it, and that is, that he goes upon the theory that we can correct everything by legislation. Now, I contend that we have got too much legislation, and more legislation and stronger laws would not benefit us.

MR. WHELPLEY (St. Louis)—I know not the author of this paper, but he evidently has a particular dislike for what he pleases to call the “silver-haired pharmacists,” since he relates such a number or array of mistakes to prove that it is the silver-haired pharmacists that make all of them. It calls to my mind a couple of errors that recently occurred among the younger members of the profession. One was a drug clerk who was called upon for half a pound of salicylic acid to preserve fruit. He did not know salicylic acid, but he sold something that was just as good, and it was not until some hours afterward that he discovered that oxalic acid was not as good as a preservative of fruit, as it was in some other instances as a preservative. Since that time he has been trying to find the customer. The customer used it to preserve fruit, and the fruit will not be used until next winter some time; so that the report on that half pound of oxalic acid will come in some time about next Christmas; and we can imagine what it will be. Another error that was made, and that is liable to prove, perhaps, if not as serious to life or in a financial sense, still more so at least to one druggist, whose drug clerk was called upon for some blue ointment, the customer desiring it for a friend, and the clerk sold him cantharidal cerate. The friend in using it found that it was rather hard, so to use his own language, he melted it in a spoon over a lamp and rubbed it on thoroughly. It not only removed all signs of parasitic life but took off the hair and the skin as well. This customer consulted a lawyer, and the lawyer has brought suit for \$5,000 damages against the proprietor of the store. One of the amusing incidents, if such it can be called, for such a serious

affair, is the evidence that the lawyer is going to bring in court. He had the patient photographed, and he has two photographs which I had the pleasure of seeing. One is a side view and the other is a front view showing the condition of the patient a few days after he had made the application of the ointment. So it is not always the silver-haired members of this profession that err; there are errors of youth as well as of old age.

MR. WIKOFF (Illioopolis)—Right in this same connection I wish to relate a little incident. I had a graduate of pharmacy in my employ, and a customer came in and wanted some yellow root, and he told the customer right up and down there wasn't any such thing. But he was mistaken, and a few minutes after when I came into the store he thought he would praise himself up in my opinion; but I told him I guessed that there was such a thing. This shows clearly that the errors are not all on the side of the older members of the profession. Sometimes the younger ones, even if they are graduates, will get into error.

MR. WILLIAM OHL—Mr. Chairman, the part of the paper which speaks about pharmacists making their tinctures out of fluid extracts, happened to bring to my mind a matter that I would like to refer to. About the first of May I was called over to a country town to take an inventory of a stock of drugs that was to be sold out. I came across a bottle that was marked "Tincture of Opium." I saw at once that it was not tincture of opium properly prepared, and I called the pharmacist's attention to it, as it was only about the color of sherry wine. I told him I did not think that could be allowed to go into the inventory. Well, he wanted to know the reason why. I told him that it was not properly prepared, and evidently was not up to the standard. "Why," he says, "I made it out of the fluid extract of opium." He knew that that was a standard preparation. I asked him to please explain the formula. "Well," he says, "I understand laudanum contains ten per cent of



opium; therefore I took ten per cent of the fluid extract of opium and ninety per cent of alcohol." He supposed that the fluid extract represented the drug, that is, the full strength.\*

A MEMBER—I do not think the writer has stuck well to his text. He has loaded his gun well with shot to scatter all over and hit everything. He started with proprietary articles, and then struck at everything else.

MR. FORSYTH—It seems to me it would be a good thing for some of the members of the association living in his vicinity to see the store where this young man is clerking. If the tincture of catechu, fluid extract of stillinga, and all these things are gelatinized he might have made all these things himself. Now, I have no doubt this is a bright young man, who thinks he knows it all and that the silver-haired pharmacist does not know anything.

MR. HALLBERG—When I first read this paper I was inclined to be of the same opinion as Mr. Forsyth; but nevertheless it appeared to me that there are some pretty good solid chunks of talent in the paper, if not of wisdom. Now, you must remember that he is not speaking for pharmacy as practiced by such eminent pharmacists as are congregated here, nor as are in the habit of attending the meetings of the pharmaceutical association; but he is speaking, as it appears to me, of the average, or occasional average store in the interior, and from my little experience I believe that he has not overdrawn the picture so very much. That pharmacy is not practiced the way it is preached in a great many stores, goes without saying; it is unfortunate, but true. Of course the young man lacks experience, but it strikes me it is because he has been around in a number of stores, that he has seen evidences of the slipshod manner of making preparations, which has impelled him to write out these remarks. A man who has been in business himself for the last ten

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\*The manufacturing pharmacists erroneously label tincture of opium, "Fluid Extract."—EDITOR.

or twenty years knows only as to the status of preparations in his own store, and not much about the quality of the preparations in anybody else's store. A clerk gets around to different parts of the state, and he has a better opportunity of finding out really about how preparations are made. I would be inclined rather to give this paper a little more consideration than I really do now, if it had not been for the fact that he has one statement in there which shows that the young man jumps at conclusions a little too readily, and that was the statement which he makes about the silver-haired pharmacists, which Mr. Forsyth could not agree with.

MR. DILLER — This silver-haired pharmacists business, I think, is considerably chaff. I know how hard it is to have all these fellows talking and not to have a word to say. You young fellows, with your rich brown locks, when you get a little older you will find you are a plaguesight more careful when the silver hairs come there than you are now. Away back when they first commenced using poisons, strychnine, belladonna and all those things promiscuously, I used to go at them like a man would with the shovel and tongs, at a pipe of molasses; but as I get older I find that I am awfully particular about going to my prescription scales and weighing out these poisons — strychnine, arsenic, and so on. But nowadays these tinctures and all these things are fixed up so that you nor nobody else knows anything about them. I do not know whether they are right or not, "because Parke, Davis & Co. say so." I would not take Parke, Davis & Co.'s word quicker than anybody else's, and put the prescription up. I will tell you a little circumstance. About four or five years ago, maybe a little more, a man sent a prescription to my store, and he had in it strychnine, arsenic, belladonna and hyoseyamus. I felt very sure that if that prescription were put up and to be given every five hours, as he directed, that the second dose would certainly kill the patient; but then physicians have the

advantage over us, for they can bury their mistakes and we have to stand the brunt of them. I took it over to his office; he is the only physician I ever had to rebuke me and send me away; most always they are glad to have me call their attention to these things, and most every druggist in the community, when he has intercourse with the physician, has to do that very thing. Says he, "What is the matter with it?" "Why," says I, "there is nothing particular the matter with it, only I believe that if that prescription is put up according to direction and the way it is written the patient will die after the second dose." Well, he was somewhat excited and intoxicated in a measure, and he cursed me and my ignorance and everything of that kind, and told me to put it up. I told him I would not do any such thing; I would not put it up.

Now, it might have been that one of these young, enthusiastic fellows would have gone, because the physician had written it, and would have put it up without any thought. I only give that as an illustration to show that one of these silver-haired fellows gets a little particular about killing people, while these young fellows with the flowing locks, nicely curled and pompadoured, and everything of that kind, don't care much because the physician says so. There comes in the duty of the druggist, and he comes in between the patient and the doctor. He comes in as a safeguard. The young man that wrote that may be a very careful fellow, but he talks about the horrible mixtures that they get up; why, it is not the druggist's fault; I have prescriptions come into my store, written by a doctor that does not know what is compatible and what is incompatible; he does not know anything about it. They throw four or five kinds of tinctures together; the same chemicals go where it is utterly impossible to make a clear mixture of it; make it just as nice as you can, then if you go to filter it you filter all the medicinal strength out of it; but make it a nice mixture, and the doctor funes at the poor druggist. So I think it is after we get to

silver hairs you will find us a little more careful. I think that young man might find these kinds of syrups sour in drug stores, because if they are not careful of them they will sour most any time—those that are spoken of—and some of them will gelatinize, too, if they are not handled and cared for and kept very correctly. There I am with him, and think that the young man is right; but I thought, perhaps, as our brother over there looked over it more when the silver-haired fellow was talked about, that he meant more, and felt just like he does in regard to it.

MR. MARTIN—I do not think the young gentleman intended any slur on the silver-haired pharmacists; I think he merely meant to convey the impression that the old gentlemen as they get gray in the service were not quite so careful as the younger men who are up to the times.

MR. DILLER—I am not touchy; you need not trouble about that; but there is a difference of opinion about that.

MR. MARTIN—His experience will teach him different.

Mr. Martin also read a paper on “Gun Cotton,” by J. H. Flint, as follows.

*(See supplement.)*

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the paper was received and ordered published.

On motion of Mr. Grube, a vote of thanks was tendered to the author of the paper.

MR. MARTIN—This completes all the papers that I have.

VICE-PRESIDENT HATCH—The report on the United States Pharmacopœia is next in order.

MR. HALLBERG—Mr. Chairman, any report of this committee would naturally comprise work with reference to the Pharmacopœia of 1900, and it is scarcely likely that any one would work so far ahead of time. Mr. Bourscheidt has been heard from, in the following:

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE U. S. P.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

Your committee on U. S. Pharmacopœia beg leave to report that we have nothing of importance to report at this meeting, but are gathering material and are anxious to receive suggestions and contributions from any member of the association, to be incorporated in our report in future. We would especially invite criticism on the last edition of the U. S. P. The same should be addressed to the undersigned. Hoping that you may have a profitable meeting, and assuring you that I am with you in spirit,

I remain

Respectfully yours,

F. C. BOURSCHEIDT.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADULTERATIONS.

(See supplement.)

Mr. Manns presented the report of the committee on adulterations.

PROF. MANNS—I desire to add in connection with this report: In carrying on this work I was exceedingly interested, having obtained the impression that it was difficult to find drugs that possessed no adulteration to any extent. Now, I must have been very fortunate, because in all classes of drugs that I procured samples of I have found some specimens that were of interest to us. In fact, in view of my experience I have thought seriously whether the name of this committee ought not to be changed to the "Committee on the Detection of Pure Drugs." Now, as I say, I rather think I was fortunate, or unfortunate, as you may consider it, in selecting these samples. I think I was fortunate as far as I was concerned. We have examined, in the first place, some samples of powdered gum arabic. They were all free from dextrine, while all of them were free enough to be used in emulsions. In examining the results obtained we found in one the percentage of insoluble matter was 16.76 per cent of the whole, with an ash consisting of 10.4 per cent. You, of course, know that a good sample of gum arabic should never contain more than 4 per cent of ash. This ash on analysis was shown to be mainly calcium carbonate; that would be normal, of course, as gum arabic is a calcium salt; and together with this we found a considerable proportion of aluminum, magnesium and sodium salt, the percentage being 15.6 of sodium and potassium carbonates; of the ash, nine-tenths per cent of aluminum and 18.2 per cent of magnesium.

Some samples of dextrine were next examined. This was thought desirable because in practice in using dextrine, we had often experienced difficulty in getting satisfactory results. We found one sample

containing but 60.1 per cent of dextrine. The percentages of dextrine found in the five samples analyzed were 75, 62, 69, 73 and 60 per cent; of ash and insoluble matter such as starch, 11 per cent. 15, 9, 8, and in one case 29 per cent. I am giving but the rough numbers; the whole numbers and fractions will be seen when the report is published, if it shall be the desire of the association to publish the same.

With asafoetida it is scarcely necessary to call attention to adulterations. A superficial inspection of the regular masses as found in commerce is sufficient to reveal the presence of impurities. We separated grains of sand and stone weighing as much as 60 grammes, and we came across one sample which should really be called calcium sulphate, for it contained almost nothing but calcium sulphate. A little of the odor of asafoetida goes a long way, but it was thought that as the crude article was so highly adulterated it might be advisable to examine the powder; so six samples of powdered asafoetida were tested chemically, and they were found to contain from 50 to 60 per cent of impurity. The amounts of resin present in these six samples were respectively 23 per cent, 27, 27, 24, 21 and 25. It ought to contain 50 per cent in round figures. The ash in the six specimens analyzed was 46 per cent, 49, 44, 51, 53 and 43 per cent. The ash was calcium sulphate.

Two samples of powdered myrrh were next examined, one of which was pure and the second adulterated, both with mineral matter and with inferior resin. I conclude that it is adulterated with inferior resin because it contains the requisite amount. Gum resin myrrh ought to contain about 38 per cent of resin; this sample contained 24 per cent, and the ash still contained 38 per cent of resin. I did not determine the nature of the resinous matter, but it is self-evident that there must have been a substitution of some inferior grade.

With gamboge we had a similar experience. The cylindrical sticks were quite pure; they contained 76 per cent and 81 per cent respectively of resinous matter, which is about the normal amount. The powdered samples contained about 25 to 30 per cent less of resinous matter, namely, 57 and 55 per cent. The ash in all four samples was very light, showing that the adulteration was not mineral, but probably starch or flour or some substance of that nature.

Three samples of powdered aloes were tested as to their solubility in alcohol, and in a dilute sodium carbonate solution. Good aloes should be almost completely soluble in these two solvents. Of the three samples tested, one contained 23 per cent of gummy matter, insoluble in alcohol; another, 19 per cent, and the third 22 per cent. The ash was 6.9 per cent, 2.6 and 10.4 per cent.

We next paid some attention to the spirit of nitrous ether, special attention being given to the percentage of nitrous ether and the presence of free acid, as this free acid is apt to cause bad results in making mixtures, where this acid may react chemically. It was found that the

samples we obtained from wholesale druggists responded well to the tests. We had nothing to complain of in the fresh sample, but we find that in some cases at least some druggists do not pay proper attention to the preservation of the samples. We report three samples, each containing about 1 per cent of nitrite, and two fresh samples containing 4.4 and 5.28 per cent, respectively. At the same time that the spirit had become poor in quality it of course developed a corresponding amount of free acid.

Chemically pure acids were next examined, as obtained from five different manufacturers. While none of these samples were absolutely chemically pure, still we could raise no valid objection to their use in pharmacy or even in chemistry. You will understand that slight traces of mineral impurity are sometimes unavoidable, excepting in cases where the crude acid can be obtained that is free from these.

An interesting subject was presented to us by a druggist in Chicago—a sample of Blaud's pills, or pills of ferrous-carbonate. We found that on cutting one of these pills in two it had a reddish brown color, which of course condemned it right there; so it was decided to test the gelatin-coated pills of various manufacture. We found four samples; two were of exceptional quality; they were probably better than they would be prepared in prescription work—excellent. A third was rather poor; it was fairly good, you might say. The fourth was absolutely worthless, and instead of ferrous carbonate it contained ferric oxide. This iron is insoluble in hydrochloric acid, and required long continued boiling with strong hydrochloric acid for a complete solution. It looked very much as though the mass had lain about several days before it had been used in the preparation of pills.

Rock candy syrups seem to offer a good field for investigation, and it was a surprise to us on estimating the quantity of glucose present to find that we were mistaken, for we were compelled to pronounce all the samples that were shown us, five in all, as pure, as well as of pure cane sugar. One sample contained two per cent of glucose, another  $\frac{1}{10}$  of one per cent, and another  $\frac{1}{10}$  of one per cent. You will readily see where this impurity comes from—where it arises. It arises from the use of poor grades of cane sugar in the preparation of the solution. Impure cane sugar will always contain a certain amount of glucose, and it is a remarkable fact that the color of these syrups was very strongly influenced by the presence of glucose. The pure syrup was absolutely destitute of color; an addition of  $\frac{1}{10}$  of one per cent of glucose imparted a decided yellowish brown tinge; and the sample containing two per cent you would probably not want to use in your store.

This is all the work that has been accomplished by your committee. We submit this report for your approbation.

*(See report in supplement.)*

MR. MARTIN—I would like to ask the chairman of the committee if he noticed much difference in the color of the various dextrine samples which he obtained.

MR. MANNS—Yes, sir.

MR. MARTIN—And if the percentage of dextrine was not greater in the samples of yellowish color than those that were white.

MR. MANNS—Not always; in some cases flour has been intentionally added to the sample, and this flour whitens the sample. One sample that was shown us had a light cream color and was almost perfectly soluble in water. It necessarily has some color, I should think. The mode of preparation of dextrine would involve the production of some color in the preparation, but it is sometimes whitened by the additional adulterations.

MR. MARTIN—I move that the paper be received with thanks and published; and if the chairman has gone to any outlay, that he be reimbursed.

MR. MANNS—I would say that the outlay amounted to next to nothing. I will admit that it takes considerable time to do this work; in all it took three weeks that was devoted to nothing but making these analyses. Aside from that I am willing to do that much for the benefit of the association. The cash outlay amounted to not more than four or five dollars.

The motion was carried unanimously.

MR. HALLBERG—I would like to say that these reports will be exceedingly valuable to the various pharmaceutical associations in the various states of the Union. In this particular work our association has succeeded almost every year in doing a little something. These reports will be especially valuable because of the attention that is being paid to the adulteration of drugs and also of food by the government, particularly by the chemical division of the agricultural department, and the



secretaries of state associations generally have frequent requests from the chief agents of the chemical division of the department in Washington for these reports containing the reports on adulteration. They are kept there on file by the government for reference, to indicate to some extent at least the amount of adulteration or otherwise of drugs in the states, and therefore it is a great work. Aside from its direct value to the druggists in the state, it is also of direct benefit to the country at large. Professor Manns has taken up some new subjects which have not been examined generally before. I was surprised that he found that rock candy syrup, which comprises the most common brands, should be practically pure cane sugar, because it has been openly and also otherwise charged that they were largely glucose; so that the druggists may feel safe in their use, these samples having been obtained by Professor Manns in such a manner as to leave out entirely the question of his obtaining samples which were prepared for the occasion, because all these samples were obtained in a way so that they would not know just for what purpose the substance would be used.

With reference to the spirit of nitre, of course that has often been examined and invariably with the same result. The young man whose paper was read a little while ago has not overdrawn the figures very largely. Sweet spirit of nitre is one of the preparations which I dare to say, as kept and dispensed in four-fifths of the pharmacies in this and most other states, is practically unfit for use, not only because it is so acid that it is not agreeable—it is not a sweet spirit—but also because of that acidity it has largely lost the percentage of nitrous ether which it ought to contain, and the estimation of this percentage of ethyl nitrite is a very delicate process, one requiring a good deal of skill and considerable apparatus. I believe Professor Manns has about formulated the process which will make the estimation of sweet spirit of nitre very easy and

very simple, compared by the nitrometer test, and I hope we will soon be able to lay that method before the pharmacists. With reference to some of the others, I would like to hear them discussed. I am not surprised about asafoetida; it is well known that fully nine-tenths of the asafoetida that is sold is one-half gypsum or sulphate of calcium. With reference to the powdered gum resin myrrh, that of course is adulterated, because if it is not adulterated, it has been exposed to so high a temperature, in order to dry it sufficiently for the drug miller to be able to reduce it to the proper fineness that the volatile oil, which constitutes one of the chief active principles of the gum resin myrrh, having been exposed to a great heat becomes practically unfit for use. Of course no pharmacist would use any powdered gum resin, with the possible exception of gamboge. The report of Professor Manns includes a great many subjects, and he has not given us the process by which the work was done; but I have no doubt from what we know of him that the work has been done in a thoroughly accurate manner, and therefore in the absence of the methods it really makes the report more valuable, because it is more concise and more to the point, speaking only of the results and not of the methods by which they were arrived at. I would like to hear from the members from Missouri, in reference to this work of examination of adulterated articles, and their opinion as to whether it is on the increase or decrease.

PROFESSOR HEMM—*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:* I have not myself served on the committee on drug adulterations in Missouri, but I am conversant with some of the work done there. Among the substances mentioned in the report I notice that the subject of powdered gum arabic comes up to the front again. For some years we have been on the alert with this drug, and on one former occasion our committee on drug adulteration reported that in searching for starch no starch was found. This report was made several years ago. However,

it has been suspected that the powdered gum arabic was adulterated with dextrine or starch; that subject is now being investigated by our committee. I have, as yet, not heard their report, but I must say that I am not at all surprised with Professor Manns' report, inasmuch as judging from the physical properties of the drug, in the last year or two I have come to the conclusion that it is adulterated. I have had my clerk searching for adulterants for the last two weeks, and we have now evidence that powdered gum arabic is adulterated. I am glad to hear from this report what the adulterant is. We have in our authoritative works no specific tests for determining the adulteration of gum arabic by dextrine. However, I am not at all surprised, and I am glad to hear the substance mentioned. I do believe and think that our committee will report on this same substance. In regard to the condition and general quality of the spirit of nitrous ether upon the market, our experience has been that most of the brands in the market do come up to the requirements of the Pharmacopœia, but some of the spirit after it has been well prepared and sent out from the manufactory at full strength, has not been retained in that strength, owing to the imperfect manner in which it has been preserved. A great percentage, probably the greatest percentage, of druggists do not take the necessary precaution to preserve sweet spirit of nitre or nitrous ether in dark colored glass or in small bottles. Most of them keep them in rather large containers, and we all know from experience that sweet spirit of nitre kept in this manner is bound to absorb oxygen and become acetic acid. Hence, when the first article manufactured went out, it was fully up to the requirements of the Pharmacopœia; but it is not now fully up to it, showing only three per cent of ethyl nitrite instead of five per cent; but this is possibly owing to the negligence of the pharmacists in not keeping it properly, and not owing to the substance itself undergoing a chemical change. The asafœtida calls to my mind an experi-

ence I had a little while ago. I found in powdered asafœtida, fully sixty per cent of sand and insoluble matter, wherewith this substance has been largely adulterated; in fact, in the process of pulverization the other substances are added to assist in pulverization and keep it in powdered form. Leaving this subject of drugs, I would call attention to the preservation and condition of crude drugs in our market. I find that the quality of crude drugs is becoming inferior; many of our drugs are not prime in quality, they are not of a selected kind, and to improve in this direction, to improve the market and improve the material, I think, would be a proper movement. We have numerous samples that will be submitted at our next meeting, of crude drugs which are not at all up to the requirements of the Pharmacopœia, in fact, which are not fit to be classified among drugs fitted for medicinal use.

Now, before leaving the subject, I desire to say that of all the committees our state association has I do not consider any one of more importance than the one on drug adulteration. We are searching not only for fraud, but we are searching also to improve on acquaintance, and compel the manufacturers and jobbers to supply the trade with a better quality of drugs and medicines. If there is any one motive at which the state associations should aim, it is to improve the quality of the medicines which we furnish to the sick. It is true that all our state associations have worked hard in this direction, and I hope now, inasmuch as they have inaugurated this work, that they will continue onward until we improve the quality of our drugs to such an extent that we will not have to have frequent cause for complaint. I hope that those gentlemen who will come over to the Missouri state meeting will also express themselves fully on the subject of drug adulterations when our committee makes a report, for I have every reason to believe that we will have a quite interesting report to make this year.

PROF. OLDBERG—I would like to say a few words in regard

to the subject of adulteration. I have always been interested in the discussion of this particular topic, and one thing which Prof. Manns said reminds me that at one time one of the committees of this association recommended a change in the title of that committee. It really is not sufficient to call it the committee on adulterations; it is in fact, or should be, a committee on the examination of drugs. Prof. Manns' own report shows that while some of the specimens he examined were really adulterated, others again were faulty through carelessness of manufacture, and our friend, Prof. Hemm, the president of the Missouri association, adds still another fact, of which we were reminded in the report, namely, that the quality of even crude drugs ought to be considered by that committee; so that we have three fields of investigation—actual adulteration or sophistication is one of them; another is faulty methods of manufacture; and another again is the quality of the material of the crude drugs with which we are furnished by the dealer. I think this association, therefore, would do well to change the title of this committee to that of the committee on the examination of drugs. Another thing that I desire to say, which I say with great pleasure, is this, that to my knowledge there has not been tendered to this association so good a report on adulterations before as the one that has been presented to us to-day. (Applause.)

PROF. MANNS—Mr. President, I would like to thank the association for the way they have accepted this report. While one of the gentlemen was speaking of nitrous ether, I happened to think that I had forgotten to mention the examination of the stronger nitrous ether. One sample I obtained from a bottle that was half filled had undergone decomposition, and it showed a very strong acid reaction. I am sorry that I cannot give you the quantitative results. I happened to stumble across this sample shortly before coming to Springfield; but that illustrates that while the stronger ether is more stable than

the weaker solution, I think that in a half-empty bottle it is still liable to decomposition.

MR. WHELPLEY—Mr. President, at one time when working in the same line of investigation I had occasion to examine one of the starches of the market. The Pharmacopœia states that starch is the fecula of *Triticum vulgare*. I was unable to obtain as a commercial article wheat starch from the drug trade; it was invariably corn starch. I corresponded with a number of the members of the old Pharmacopœia revision committee of 1880, and failed to ascertain why wheat starch was made official. Perhaps some of the members of this association may be able to answer that question; also whether or not there is any preference from a medicinal standpoint between wheat and corn starch. Also, in examining microscopically dextrine I found that yellow dextrine seems to have been made from corn starch, while the white dextrine was made from wheat starch. What the special reason was for making two qualities from different starches was another question that I was unable to solve.

THE PRESIDENT—The next report is that on unofficial formulas.

#### REPORT ON UNOFFICIAL FORMULAS.

MR. HALLBERG—At each meeting for the last three years, I believe—two that I have happened to be a member of this committee—we have had about the same speech to make; but we are getting a little closer to the point now, but not sufficiently to incorporate a regular report. We have, however, begun to formulate a preliminary report, for the purpose of presenting it in connection with other similar fragmentary reports to the American Pharmaceutical Association at its meeting next month. I have not the report formulated, but we have under consideration a report which comprises a modification of a number of the present formulas in the National Formulary, and also formulas for the following among others—the preparation known as Peacock's bromides; essence of pepsin, elixir of lacto-peptin, an improvement on Fellow's syrup of hypophosphites, the present formula not being exactly satisfactory, and a pill aphrodisiac containing phosphorus and nux vomica. We expect to have certain improvements made on them before we finally ask them to be approved by the American Pharmaceuti-

cal Association, the intention being to get up formulas that will make as near as possible satisfactory substitutes for the proprietary articles that druggists are called upon to dispense more frequently than any other class of preparations. I believe that this association two years ago, and I believe again last year, authorized this committee to incorporate formulas for these remedies in the National Formulary, and it is on that basis that this committee is endeavoring to work. We recognize that the pharmacist gets more prescriptions for say half a dozen of these proprietary articles than he does for all the old-time elixirs, such as cinchona and quinine and strychnine, and the various other formulas which at present are incorporated in the National Formulary.

We are also well aware that the pharmacists do not want these preparations for the purpose of substituting for the regular legitimate proprietary articles when they are prescribed, of course, because of the very sound of the word substitution the pharmacists have a holy horror; but we also know that these formulas for these compounds of a satisfactory character, if incorporated in the National Formulary, and given names as nearly descriptive of the preparations as they possibly can be made, at the same time not too unwieldy, that the pharmacist is furnished a weapon by which he can secure the approval and consent of the medical men in the vast majority of cases where they would prescribe otherwise the proprietary article. In other words, if we succeed in getting fairly good formulas for these half dozen leading proprietary articles, or any others which this committee would be glad to receive, then when the National Formulary is revised, the pharmacist can show the work to his physician and show him the intention of it, and labor with him, and in the majority of cases can get him to consent to use these particular preparations, where he could not do it if he simply had a formula of his own and for which he claimed that it was "just as good" a preparation as the one that the physician originally sought.

I believe that the introduction of only half a dozen leading preparations of this kind will be of more real practical advantage and more direct financial value to the druggists than any number of the formulas of a greater variety of preparations not so largely used. I would like to hear whether the members approve of this position as they have done in the past, because there is opposition to this from certain esthetic quarters in the east who do not desire to give their aid in any way, no matter how remote, to these proprietary preparations. We would like to be advised as to the advisability of this matter, and also as to any suggestions for the improvement of formulas, and also particularly as to any particular preparations which may be largely prescribed in some certain localities that we may not know much about.

MR. FORSYTH—I move that the report be received, and that the committee on that subject be continued. I understand

that during next year, after the Pharmacopœia is well under way of revision, the National Formulary will also be taken up and pushed in the same direction. I think the remarks of Mr. Hallberg are a good deal to the point; that if the formulas for preparations similar to the so-called proprietary remedies are furnished in a semi-official way, there is no trouble in the druggists recommending them to the physicians in place of the proprietary remedy. I know that so far as the few remedies that are incorporated now are concerned, we have no trouble whatever in getting all the physicians in our neighborhood to prescribe them.

MR. HALLBERG—We have with us a gentleman who represents a state association that has done more practical work with reference to introducing the National Formulary to the doctors of the state than any other. The Missouri State Association have succeeded in introducing it very largely in the state of Missouri. I would like to have them tell us about what success they have met with there.

PROF. HEMM—First of all I would like to inquire of Prof. Hallberg: Is it the intention to revise the National Formulary next year?

MR. HALLBERG—Yes, sir; as soon as the Pharmacopœia, which is near completion, is finished, then it is proposed to revise the National Formulary. I understand the committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association has been at work collecting facts for the revision for the last four years, that is, since 1888, when the first work was published.

PROF. HEMM—I will say this for Missouri: I have had the honor of representing this committee for several years in our association, and we have worked very hard. We have sent circulars to every physician in the state and to every pharmacist in the state, not only once but repeatedly, calling their attention to the preparations of the National Formulary, and especially explaining the object of the National Formulary.



In addition thereto we have made lines of National Formulary preparations and exhibited them at the state meetings and also before the medical societies; in fact our present committee is now getting ready to make another display before the local societies of St. Louis, and then again before the state association, the object being to keep the minds of the physicians constantly reminded until they are thoroughly impressed with the National Formulary and will naturally prescribe them. As to the result, I believe that I am not stretching matters when I say that the National Formulary has been very thoroughly introduced into Missouri. I have received letters from pharmacists all over the state, who tell me that they are succeeding in getting physicians in their neighborhood to give it the preference, and not only to give permission for the dispensing of National Formulary preparations, but even to give the preference to these preparations. Kansas City, I believe, has succeeded so far as to have the medical society authorizing the dispensing of national preparations when they prescribe any article for which there is a similar formula in the National Formulary. We intend to keep up the work that we have begun until we have it thoroughly introduced. I might state to the association my own experience, which will demonstrate probably better what can be done. In my own business a few years ago I was molested very much in supplying articles from proprietary prescriptions, but to-day I have got the physicians so thoroughly acquainted with the National Formulary that I have got them to use the National Formulary, and it is difficult to get them to prescribe any articles that are not in the National Formulary. I believe that what the country needs is persistent effort in that direction. Keep the minds of the profession informed of the National Formulary, and also keep them alive to the advantage to them as physicians that these are not proprietary preparations. Therefore, gentlemen, I would say for Missouri that we are well satisfied with our efforts and we feel well repaid,

and we intend to do all in our power for the future for the best interests of the National Formulary. We will cheerfully assist the American Pharmaceutical Association in making any additions or alterations that are necessary in that work.

MR. VON HERMANN—Prof. Hallberg has stated that the formula for this substitute for Fellows' syrup in the National Formulary is somewhat unsatisfactory.

MR. HALLBERG—Yes, sir; somewhat.

MR. VON HERMANN—In what way was it unsatisfactory?

MR. HALLBERG—Well, it is liable to precipitation.

MR. VON HERMANN—Much of it?

MR. HALLBERG—Yes, sir; and the original without any doubt is made up of glucose, which furnishes a denser syrup less liable to precipitation. Excessive sweetness in any syrup that is to be taken for a long time is a source of objection, on account of the disarrangement it may produce to the stomach; but Fellows' syrup unquestionably is made up of glucose and of the hypophosphite particularly of manganese and hydrochloride of quinine, which enters into the formula, are not the best forms of these two elements, nor is the hypophosphite of iron. It is proposed to make this freshly by double decomposition, vastly improving the formula so as to make it simulate more closely Fellows'. This also requires a considerable reduction in the amount of hypophosphite, particularly calcium and potassium, as the present formula contains a little too much of the hypophosphites of calcium and sodium.

MR. VON HERMANN—I am dispensing and have been dispensing for some years quite a number of preparations made by the National Formulary. Our physicians all of them now are prescribing a syrup of hypophosphites compound by the National Formulary instead of Fellows', which they used to prescribe. They are prescribing considerable of the syrup of hypophosphites of calcium and sodium; but there are a great many formulas in the National Formulary that the druggist

makes up and uses to great advantage. For instance, it might seem like stretching a point to say this, but in the past year I had some beef, wine and iron made by the National Formulary in twelve-ounce bottles. Of course, I made a much better profit than I would buying from the manufacturer. Quite a number of preparations I had made up to advantage. But in these formulas spoken of, the syrup of hypophosphites of calcium and sodium, the only objection I can make to them is the extra amount of sugar; so I reduced the amount of sugar and it makes a very excellent preparation, and satisfactory to our physicians.

MR. HALLBERG—Reducing from about sixty per cent to fifty?

MR. VON HERMANN—I will not say just now. I have put it down in my receipt book.

MR. HALLBERG—I neglected to state one thing further in connection with this report, and that was the effort to make good our promise last year to introduce these to the medical profession. Our idea was to get out a circular and send it to all the physicians in the state. We had so much other work requiring immediate attention, that that has been laid over for consideration. Quite a large delegation left Chicago to attend the State Medical Society, with the intention of going to Vandalia and meeting other members of the delegation there, but when we got to Springfield, we found that we were practically two days too late, that the medical society was just about to adjourn. We had along with us a hundred copies of a little Epitome of the National Formulary, which we were going to present to the doctors assembled, with the compliments of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association; but not being able to give them away down there, we left them here at Springfield, and we have a few copies of this little manual, which, if you desire, you can present to your physicians, and this will pave the way, till next year we will possibly be able to do something a little more effective.

THE PRESIDENT—If there is no objection it will be taken as the wish of the meeting that the report of the committee is received and the committee continued.

Mr. Forsyth, of Chicago, reported for the committee on apprenticeship.

*Mr. President:* the committee on apprenticeship had intended working in line with the committee on legislation. It was only a short time ago we learned that the committee on legislation had decided not to present their pharmacy bill at this last session. Consequently the committee on apprenticeship did not feel like presenting their views on the ideal apprentice. The committee on apprenticeship has been appointed year after year by this association, and it sometimes has made a report, and sometimes has not; but I think in the near future, after they present this ideal pharmacy bill, that will be the proper time to present an ideal apprenticeship paper. I would like to see the committee continued until another year, as we have already done considerable work in that connection.

THE PRESIDENT: If there is no objection, this report will be received, and the committee continued.

Upon motion of Mr. Martin the convention adjourned till 9 o'clock A.M., June 8, 1892.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE

THIRD SESSION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8.

The convention was called to order at 9:45 by President Hattenhauer.

Mr. Ebert presented the report of the committee on prize essays, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIZE ESSAYS.

Your committee on prize essays has learned through the treasurer, Mr. Melle Williams, that there are no funds in his hands for the awarding of a prize, he holding four (4) bonds, three for \$300 being Cook county court house bonds bearing five per cent interest, and another for \$50 being a Chicago city bond, bearing four per cent interest, which said bonds were turned over to him by his predecessor, Mr. Moody; and we find in referring to the report of the treasurer in the proceedings of 1891 of this association, on page 30, there is no mention made of any prize fund. Page 117 of the same proceedings states that, in the opinion of the committee on prize essays, it does not appear what the amount of this fund actually consists of, and said committee recommended that a separate statement of said fund be made annually in reports of the treasurers. We find that the first mention of this fund was made at the proceedings of this association held on October 9 and 10, 1883, at page 14. The next mention is made on pages 37 to 39, of the same year, by President Henry Biroth, who submitted a report from the committee on the "Chicago Prize," which, on motion of C. H. Grube, of Robinson, was received and ordered printed in the proceedings.

"THE 'CHICAGO PRIZE.'"

"The wholesale and retail druggists and druggists' sundries dealers of Chicago have donated to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, through the proper committee, the balance remaining in the hands of the treasurer of the entertainment fund, amounting to \$412.42, contributed on the occasion of the annual meeting of Chicago, in 1882; the interest on and proceeds of this fund to be reserved as a prize for the best essay on the subject to be announced by the committee on queries at each annual meeting."

The following was submitted by the Chicago committee: "The following conditions and requirements are recommended to the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, to be observed in the awardment of the 'Chicago Prize.'"

"1. Competitors must be members or employes of members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, and the prize shall not be awarded unless the essay consist of not less than 2,000 English words, and unless two or more essays are offered in competition therefor.

"2. The subject upon which competitive essays will be invited shall be determined by the committee on queries at each annual meeting of the association, and all papers or essays presented in answer thereto shall be delivered to the secretary on or before July 1 of each year, with cipher written thereon, together with a sealed envelope having same cipher written thereon, and containing real name and address of the author of the essay.

"3. The president shall at the annual meeting appoint three members of the association to constitute the committee on prize essays, whose duty it shall be to carefully examine all papers presented in competition for the prize. They shall make a critical comparison of their relative merits, and shall, by a majority of its members, decide which one of the competing essays is the best, and, therefore, entitled to the prize. The decision of the committee shall be transmitted to the secretary as soon as practicable prior to the annual meeting of the association. In reaching its conclusions the committee shall be guided by the following considerations named in the order of the relative importance: Originality, including theory, research and manipulation, absence of errors in experimental or analytical details, or in statements of established theories or facts, literary merit. The decision of this committee, or of a majority of its members, shall be final and beyond appeal.

"4. The secretary of the association, on receiving the report of the committee on prize essays, shall immediately notify the authors of the essays of the decision reached, and transmit the prize to the successful competitor.

"The secretary shall furnish to the pharmaceutical periodicals of Illinois and the press the decision of the committee, with the name and address of the author of the prize essay for the year.

"GEORGE BUCK, *Chairman*.

"N. GRAY BARTLETT.

"HENRY BIROTH."

Mr. Vogeler, of Chicago, moved that the report be adopted as an amendment to the report of the committee on pharmacy and queries, which, on motion by Mr. Biroth, being amended to instruct the committee on queries to name a subject for the prize, was adopted.

At the fifth annual meeting held at Bloomington September 30, October 1, 2, 1884, on page 54 we find that the amount of \$413.42 had been invested in the four bonds heretofore mentioned, and had been turned over to the treasurer for safe keeping.

On page 16 of the journal at the sixth annual meeting held at Chicago on September 22, 23, 24, 1885, we find that mention is made of the

"Chicago Prize Fund" of \$419.79, of which \$350 is invested in Cook county bonds and Chicago city bonds.

On page 34 of the journal at the seventh annual meeting held at Rockford June 8, 9, 10, 1886, these identical bonds are mentioned as being \$350, with one year's interest to July 1, 1886, the amount of interest being entirely omitted on the journal; on page 77 of same year's proceedings we find prize essays mentioned, but all figures or amounts are omitted; this we learn was owing to the severe illness of the then treasurer, Mr. J. J. Schubert, who was unable to be present to present his report that year.

On page 28 at the annual meeting held at Decatur on August 23, 24, 25, 1887, the treasurer reports on prize fund account as follows:

#### PRIZE FUND ACCOUNT.

##### RECEIPTS.

July 29, 1886.	From former treasurer:	
July 29, 1886.	Cook county court house five per cent bonds.....	\$300.00
July 29, 1886.	City Chicago four per cent bonds .....	50.00
July 29, 1886.	Cash .....	86.14
July 1, 1887.	Interest on bonds one year.....	17.00
		<hr/>
		\$453.14

##### DISBURSED.

October 7, 1887.	A. E. Ebert.....	\$ 25.00
October 7, 1887.	Bonds on hand.....	350.00
October 7, 1887.	Cash on hand.....	78.14
		<hr/>
		\$453.14

Respectfully submitted.

G. H. SOHRBECK, *Treasurer.*

And again on page 23 of the ninth annual meeting held at Peoria on August 21, 22, 23, 1888, the treasurer reports on prize funds as follows:

#### PRIZE FUND ACCOUNT.

##### RECEIVED.

November 19, 1887.	Received from former treasurer:	
November 19, 1887.	Three (3) Cook county five per cent bonds...	\$300.00
November 19, 1887.	One (1) Chicago city four per cent bond....	50.00
August 21, 1888.	Interest on same one year.....	17.00
August 21, 1888.	Cash .....	78.00
		<hr/>
		\$445.14

##### DISBURSEMENTS.

August 21, 1888.	Bonds on hand.....	\$350.00
August 19, 1887.	Express on same from Moline.....	.50
August 21, 1888.	Cash on hand.....	94.64
		<hr/>
		\$445.14

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. STRATHMAN, *Treasurer.*

This showing that there was at this period the sum of \$445.14 in said prize fund.

Now, on page 40 of the tenth annual meeting held in Quincy on August 13, 14, 15, 1889, the treasurer reports that on August 13, 1888, there was transferred from the prize fund \$50.25; he, however, refrains from stating how, why or for what purpose this transfer was made, and to what uses said transfer was necessary.

On page 150 of the eleventh annual proceedings of the meeting held at Kankakee on August 12, 13, 14, 1890, the treasurer reports as on hand in bonds and receipts the sum of \$419.39, out of which he deducts for expense as follows for year ending August 12, 1890, to wit:

May 5.	Express charges on cash and bonds (C. A. S.).....	\$ 0.25
May 6.	Exchange .....	.10
May 6.	M. M. Gilmer, stenographer.....	36.00
August 12.	Three (3) Cook county court house bonds, five per cent	300.00
August 12.	One (1) city of Chicago bond, four per cent.....	50.00
August 12.	Balance on hand.....	33.04
		<hr/>
		\$419.39

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., August 12, 1890.

D. S. DYSON, *Treasurer*.

Your committee fail to see the reason why the treasurer should charge the expenses for express charges 25 cents, exchange 10 and stenographer \$36, being a total expense of \$36.35, to the prize fund. Or if not charged to the prize fund, then the treasurer seems to have lost track of said prize fund, for he makes no mention of same in the yearly report.

On page 26 of the twelfth annual proceedings of the meeting held on the shore of the Kankakee river on August 25, 26, 27, 1891, the secretary reports as follows:

#### FINANCIAL REPORT.

##### RECEIPTS REPORTED BY TREASURER A. L. MOODY.

Balance received from D. S. Dyson, treasurer, 1889-90.....	\$ 33.04
Balance received from Board of Pharmacy at close of year 1890..	79.09
	<hr/>
	\$112.13

##### DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1889-90, PAID 1890-91.

Stenographic report—Whitford .....	\$ 58.50
Secretary's expenses 1889-90, H. W. C. Martin.....	49.06
	<hr/>
	\$107.56
Balance in treasury, not including bonds, prize fund, etc.....	4.57

In this annual report it seems the prize fund is mentioned, but no figures appear stating the amount of money in said fund, and thus it seems to have again been entirely lost sight of by the secretary.

Now in coming to the treasurer's report on page 30 of the twelfth



annual report of proceedings, no mention of the prize fund is made in any way, and apparently it has dropped out of sight by this officer, for his report is in words and figures as follows:

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

*A. L. Moody in account with Illinois Pharmaceutical Association:*

#### DR.

January 14, 1891.	To amount received from T. N. Jamieson.....	\$ 79.09
April 11, 1891.	To amount received from D. S. Dyson, ex-treasurer.....	33.04
April 11, 1891.	Three Cook county C. H. bonds, five per cent..	300.00
April 11, 1891.	One city Chicago bond, four per cent.....	50.00
July 28, 1891.	Interest on bond to July 1.....	16.00
		<hr/>
		\$478.00

#### CR.

February 13, 1891.	By William Whitford, stenographer.....	\$ 58.50
April 11, 1891.	Express charges on bonds.....	.25
April 21, 1891.	H. W. C. Martin.....	49.06
August 5, 1891.	Three Cook county bonds.....	300.00
August 5, 1891.	One Chicago city bond.....	50.00
August 5, 1891.	Cash on hand.....	20.32
		<hr/>
		\$478.13

Which said report was referred to committee having charge of the president's address and secretary's report.

Now, as far as your committee are able to discover there should be in the prize fund the following amount, viz.:

Amount originally donated by Chicago druggists, 1882, \$413.42 (see page 14, fourth annual meeting, 1883).

Out of this there were purchased in 1883, between the fourth and fifth annual meeting, \$350 in bonds, which said bonds were turned over to the treasurer at the fifth annual meeting, said bonds bearing interest at the rate of 5% for \$300, and 4% for \$50, being \$17 annually.

We also find this interest accounted for in the years 1887, \$17; 1888, \$17; 1890, \$17; 1891, \$16.

In 1887 there was paid out of this fund \$25 for a prize essay, \$25 at eighth annual meeting.

So that from the original amount, \$413.42, donated we deduct \$350 for purchase of bonds, which leaves \$63.42, and deducting from this \$25 paid for prize essays, 1887, should leave \$38.42 in hands of the treasurer for prize fund. We now give you a summary statement of what the prize fund ought to contain, viz.:

#### SUMMARY.

Bonds purchased in 1883.....	\$350.00
Interest on same for nine years at \$17 per year.....	153.00
Balance cash from original donation, \$413.42, deducting {	
\$25 for prize and \$350 for bonds leaves..... }	38.42
	<hr/>
Making a total of .....	\$541.42

which amount should be in the prize fund to-day; but instead of this, we find no money credited to said prize fund except \$350 in bonds, which are in the hands of Mr. Melle Williams, our present treasurer.

Your committee also further find, as heretofore above set forth, that the several treasurers have taken from this prize fund certain amounts from time to time for expenses which were not warranted, with the exception of \$25 paid out in 1887 for prize essay, but how or why the different treasurers have assumed authority to dispose of this prize fund in this manner your committee has been unable to discover.

Now, therefore, your committee on prize essays would respectfully recommend that a special committee of three (3) be appointed by the president to ferret out the seeming discrepancy of this prize fund, said committee to confer with the survivors of the original committee, Messrs. N. Gray Bartlett and Henry Biroth, and to some extent at least so modify the requirements for competition on prize essays, that persons will be willing to compete therefor, for the conditions as now existing seem to be of an impracticable character in exacting too much from contributors, and that under existing circumstances few will be found who are willing to compete for the prize.

The reason why this matter of prize fund has been gone into so minutely is to have the subject of awarding prizes laid properly before you; and your committee hope that it will prove satisfactory to the association, and that the necessary action may be taken, and thus adjust this important matter, it being a trust fund placed in the hands of this association for distribution. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

ALBERT E. EBERT,

*Chairman Committee on Prize Essays.*

On motion of Mr. Martin the report was received and referred to a special committee of three members.

The chair appointed as such committee Mr. Ebert, of Chicago, Mr. G. M. Bennett, Urbana, and Mr. G. Henry Sohrbeck, Moline.

THE PRESIDENT—We have with us a member of the wholesale trade this morning—Mr. Moffitt, of the Moffitt-West Co., of St. Louis. The association would be pleased to hear from him.

MR. MOFFITT—Mr. President, I do not like to interrupt the business of the association at the present time with any remarks I have to make. I would prefer when you have finished the business to say a few words regarding the Pharmaceutical Association of Missouri and its coming meeting. If you have time this afternoon I would like to offer a few words at that time.

Mr. Ebert read the report of the delegates to the Wholesale Druggists' Association at Louisville, Ky., October 20, 1891. On motion of Mr. Martin the report was received.

#### REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

The undersigned having been prevailed upon to accept the position of delegates to represent this association at the meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, which was held at Louisville, Ky., on October 20 to 24, 1891, beg leave to report that they attended to the duties assigned them, and submit the following report of the acts and doings of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The feature that was of the greater interest to your delegation was the proposed plan of the American Pharmaceutical Association for the prevention of "Cutting on Proprietary Articles."

That it was of equal interest and importance to other bodies is apparent when we state that aside from the members of the Wholesale Druggists' Association, and that of the Proprietors' Association, there were present delegations from the American Pharmaceutical Association, Inter-State Retail Druggists' League, Chicago Retail Druggists' League, Retail Druggists' Association of the cities of Cincinnati, Covington, Louisville, Indianapolis and the Apothecaries' Association of St. Louis.

In number the retailers seemed to vie with the wholesalers, and, although at times the expressions of the debate were earnest, fiery and pointed, yet the best of feeling and entire harmony prevailed throughout the sessions. The deliberations over the plan as presented by the delegates of the A. P. A. took up the greater part of a day and that of several evenings and was finally adopted, after making many very important changes in the original draft. The most important of them was that offered by your delegation, who insisted that the words "retail dealer" should be inserted wherever the words "retail druggist" appeared; this was accepted, and we are happy in having removed what we considered a stigma on the profession in having designated as the only and qualified "Purveyors of Nostrums." The plan as amended was referred to a committee consisting of members of the proprietors, wholesale druggists and retail druggists. What this committee has accomplished your committee on trade interests will present to you in detail. The next meeting of the Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held at Montreal, Canada, in September, 1892.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT E. EBERT,  
WILHELM BODEMAN,  
GEORGE P. ENGELHARD, } *Committee.*

Acting for the appointed delegates:

W. W. MARMON,  
HENRY SMITH and  
T. N. JAMIESON.

Mr. W. P. Boyd, of Arcola, submitted the report of delegates to the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, as follows:

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE INDIANA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

*Gentlemen.*—The eleventh annual meeting of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association was held in the city of Indianapolis May 12 and 13, 1892, with President W. C. Buntin, of Terre Haute, in the chair. The meeting was held in the rooms of the state board of agriculture, and the exhibit of pharmaceuticals in the main corridor immediately adjoining. This association has grown steadily during the past ten years, and now has a membership of 351 active members, and about sixty additional new members elected at this meeting; at least 300 were in attendance, and it is claimed to be the largest meeting in the history of the society. The association was honored by the presence of such distinguished pharmacists as Prof. Remington, of Philadelphia, Prof. J. U. Lloyd, of Cincinnati, and our own Ebert and Hallberg, of Chicago, all of whom contributed largely to the interest of the meeting by taking active part in the discussions of the society. The reports of the secretary and treasurer show the association to be in healthy condition, out of debt and money left.

Of the papers read there were very few, the most noticeable one being the address of Prof. J. U. Lloyd on "New Process for Estimation of Alkaloids or Assay of Fluid Preparations," which was appreciated by the society. The discussions of subjects and knotty prescriptions, introduced through the "question box," was a feature of the meeting, and in the discussions nearly all in attendance took part. The Indiana Medical Association being in session in the city, the doctors and pharmacists attended jointly the lecture by Prof. Remington on the "Prescription." The attendance was quite large, and every one present will feel that the evening was well spent with Prof. Remington. A little later in the evening the committee on arrangements had provided a unique and pleasurable affair in an informal reception at which the Indiana pharmacists were the hosts and the Indiana doctors were the guests. Messrs. Eli Lilly & Co. had placed their laboratory at the disposal of the association, and had the entire plant in active operation during the evening from 9:00 until 12:00 P. M. The large building was crowded with doctors and druggists. After viewing the offices, the

store rooms, the machinery, the manipulations and the many scientific devices for converting the crude drugs into the handsome and palatable pharmaceuticals of the day, and all had been served and enjoyed the elegant repast of salads and ices, the doctors and druggists met and conversed in a social way, as I believe they had never met before. It was a grand evening—an association of pharmacists receiving and entertaining a society of physicians. Well done, thou good and faithful Hoosier druggists. The association elected the following officers:

President, Frank H. Carter, Indianapolis.

Treasurer, G. V. Allen, Indianapolis.

Secretary, F. W. Meissener, La Porte.

The date for next meeting is not placed, but will probably be in or near Chicago next June.

W. P. BOYD.	} <i>Delegates.</i>
WM. BOWMAN.	
S. F. SHINKLE.	
WM. ALLEN.	

The report was received and ordered published with the proceedings.

The president next called the report for the committee on board of pharmacy records, the reports on the address of the president, on the secretary's report, and on re-organization. Neither of these committees was ready to report, and the next business in order was the report of committee on trade interests.

Mr. Thomas Knoebel, East St. Louis, presented a report from the committee on trade interests, as follows:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRADE INTERESTS.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

*Gentlemen.*—As chairman of the committee on trade interests I beg to submit the following report:

Trade with retail druggists throughout the state was fair to good this season, partly due to a succession of epidemics.

Not wishing to go into detail in reporting market changes, nevertheless the ruling prices of opium, morphine and quinine are so extremely low as to attract universal attention.

This season has witnessed the introduction of numerous antipyretics, and owing to their universal uses and abuses, as well as their usual dangerous character, it is well for the druggist to use caution in their sale and introduction. Special attention is called by this com-

mittee to the trouble and often inconvenience encountered in obtaining acids of pharmacopœial strength, especially nitric, hydrochloric, sulphuric and glacial acetic acid. These acids can readily be obtained C. P., but do not come up to the requirements of the pharmacopœia, and wherever a concentrated acid is required, these acids will usually cause trouble. Retail druggists should insist upon getting full strength acids when ordered, and in this way compel manufacturers to place a higher grade of acids on the market.

It becomes our duty to chronicle the death of the A. P. A. plan for prevention of cutting. We have no sermon to preach, but advise the motive of the A. P. A. in recommending said plan, knowing full well that it was intended mainly for the benefit and relief of the retail druggists. Now that the A. P. A. plan has failed, it naturally follows that the retail druggists must look elsewhere for relief, and the only plan which suggests itself to this committee at present is first thorough local organization, then join hands with the Inter-State League of Retail Druggists.

The practice of numerous druggists, who would shrink at being called "cutters," of cutting prices of such articles as quinine, morphine, cit. magnesium, Seidlitz powders, pills, etc., cannot be too severely condemned.

Recently two additional enemies have not alone made their appearance, but have already invaded considerable forbidden territory. They are the grocers' supply houses and the physicians' supply houses, and both being formidable enemies, will bear close watching.

Drug stores are growing too numerous. What can be done to prevent this? is a question which forces itself upon the majority of older druggists. It would, perhaps, not be amiss for this committee to suggest that using care in selecting apprentices by better education, better pay and fewer hours for our help, would have a decided tendency to discourage a great many clerks from embarking in business for themselves.

Since the metric system of weights and measures will play such a conspicuous part in our new pharmacopœia, it was with gratification we welcomed the system in commerce. Dr. E. A. Squibb issued his price list for January, 1892, quoting quantities by metric weights and measures only.

This committee would not consider its work complete should it neglect the duty of calling the attention of the druggists of the state to the importance of each and every druggist preparing a full line of remedies of his own, and on every favorable occasion persistently calling his customers' attention to the fact that they are his own remedies, own manufacture and are first-class in every particular. In this connection it may be well to remember: "Keeping everlastingly at it brings success."

THOMAS KNOEBEL, *Chairman.*

On motion of Mr. W. P. Boyd, Arcola, the report was received.

MR. HALLBERG—Will the chair allow the secretary to refer to the fact that there is a special suggestion here which it is believed it is desired the association should take up and discuss. The chairman recommends particularly the adoption of the Inter-State Druggists' League platform. The association approved of that last year, and it seems to me it would be a good opportunity to emphasize that again. A gentleman from the place where this Inter-State League had its birth is with us now, and if there is information to be obtained it can be obtained at first hand.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT—If there are any remarks to be made on the report we would be glad to hear them. I would like to have Prof. Hemm outline the platform recommended in this report.

THE SECRETARY—Mr. Knoebel, after calling attention to the necessity for the prevention of cutting, says it naturally follows that retail druggists can look elsewhere for relief, and the only plan that suggests itself to the committee at present is, first, a thorough local organization and then to join hands with the Inter-State League and the retail druggists.

MR. HEMM—I rather infer from that report that the president takes the view that the A. P. A. plan was virtually a failure as far as the retail druggists are concerned. That point comes up to me as something new. We in Missouri next week intend to take some action on this subject ourselves, but we have not yet lost all faith in that plan. However, if such should be the case I am satisfied that Missouri will take a strong stand to encourage the Retail Druggists' League, and we certainly would like to see Illinois join hands with Missouri in doing so. I think Mr. Knoebel takes the right position; I think ultimately it will be our only salvation to take that stand, and to not only adopt the platform of the Retail Druggists' League, but live up to

it. I think I may safely say for Missouri that that is the stand that we will take next week. I am sorry that we have not our representative from the Retail Druggists' League here to speak on the subject, as he is far better versed with the subject than myself. I will simply say that Missouri will unquestionably take a decided stand on the point of living up to the platform of the Retail Druggists' League.

MR. GRUBE, Robinson—I see in the report that the committee recommend thorough local organization. I am from Crawford county, and in that county in 1885 there were twenty-two registered pharmacists—seventeen pharmacists and five assistants. Out of that twenty-two, ten of them are out of business. There were twelve stores at that time; there are now twelve stores, and there are fourteen registered pharmacists and three registered assistants in Crawford county. I reside in that county, and am in competition with every one in the county; any move on the part of any one would be viewed with suspicion by every other pharmacist in the county. I think it would be a good plan to have some qualified person, such as a member of the Board of Pharmacy, visit each county and give an afternoon to the druggists of that county. When you get them together and show them that you do not want to pick each other's pocket, they may form a local organization, and meet once in three months, and may stop this little ten per cent cutting. When we have local organization, we can have general organization—something that will carry weight with it. I believe by a method of this kind you could get at least seventy-five per cent of the druggists of Illinois together, and we would know what we wanted, and get an expression out of them. I do not see that it can be done any other way than through the Board of Pharmacy.

MR. EBERT, Chicago—It seems that last year great professions were made at Kankakee, and a day was set aside by which this question of trade interests was to be discussed, and we were



going to have a grand time here in Springfield. The secretary says that he wrote the chairman of that committee a number of letters, and never got any reply; but now, Mr. Chairman, I will tell you where the failure of this meeting is, and why you have not got any report from your committee on trade interests—why it is that we are here to-day without anything to guide us. If you will refer to page 130, a motion was made there by Mr. Forsyth, that a committee of three be appointed to secure the signatures of the druggists throughout the state to the Chicago plan, and he suggested that the Chicago committee be made that committee, which was adopted. What does it mean? It means that that committee, who had been willing to do the work, and bring before you to-day the work of the committee of which Mr. Jamieson was the chairman—the other members being Mr. Bodeman and myself—we have been ignored. Now, I do not mean to say that the secretary did this intentionally, but why did not the secretary carry out the instructions of the meeting in Kankakee? Why was not that committee called upon to do its work? You will find no record of it; it was ignored, and that is why we are here to-day without any report, and that is why Mr. Jamieson made no report. He has called upon his committee two or three times, but the committee would not act because they were ignored.

MR. HALLBERG—The secretary will confess it was not ignored, but it was simply neglected. I do not understand that it is the secretary's duty to appoint the committee.

MR. EBERT—The committee was appointed. All you have to do is to notify them and put it into the record.

MR. HALLBERG—Not according to our records; there is no mention made of that.

MR. EBERT—Who are the Chicago committee? Have they not been reported as the Chicago committee? Does not everybody else understand it but the secretary?

MR. HALLBERG—The secretary desires to say that he has

endeavored as much as possible to have committees appointed and to have provision made for carrying out the work. But he can only formulate the work for the president to act upon, and the president will certainly have to share the blame of this with the secretary. With reference to the statement made by Mr. Ebert, if Mr. Jamieson has endeavored to call his committee together several times, and if they have refused to meet because of not being properly advised, why did not Mr. Jamieson respond to some of the numerous letters sent him by the secretary with reference to the business of trade interests? When he found that the committee refused to work because this matter had been ignored, if you please, why then was not the secretary or the president advised? I heard of this a few days ago indirectly through Mr. Martin. It was only last Friday that Mr. Martin told me that Mr. Ebert had called him up to the telephone and spoken to him about this matter. I certainly do not assume any blame in the matter whatever.

MR. EBERT—The gentleman is trying to jump the fence. Mr. Jamieson was not appointed on trade interests; that is a different committee altogether. There was a specific committee appointed for this meeting, and if the gentleman will read page 130 he will find it there. There is what we are coming here for.

THE SECRETARY—I will leave it to the members present here if they can hold the secretary entirely responsible for an omission of this kind. Mr. Ebert himself confesses that they have endeavored to get this in shape for as much as three months. Now, why was not the attention of the president directed to this question? The president is the head of this association, and necessarily a matter of that kind ought to be brought to his attention, and he unquestionably would have had the matter corrected at once.

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, this matter appears perfectly plain. It undoubtedly was an oversight. I was totally ignorant of this until my attention was called to it now.

MR. GARRISON—In speaking of cutting, the question suggests itself to me that on the face of it may seem preposterous, but I have a reason for wanting the opinions of this meeting on it; that is, have these cutters or has anybody under the liquor laws of the state of Illinois, a right to sell such liquors as Hostettters's bitters and Wild Cherry bitters or Prickly Ash bitters, and such things? Have they a right, under the liquor laws of the state, to sell them?

DR. McCANN, Normal—I understand the druggist is required by the municipality to have a license for selling liquors. In the town I live in we have a special charter that prescribes the rule that the druggist is not allowed to sell liquors, whiskies, bitters, alcohol, wines or anything that enters into any composition where there is a certain per cent of alcohol. The trustees in our town have uniformly refused to grant a druggist a license. The dram shop act comes in and requires him to have that license; but if you sell it you violate the law so far as that municipality is concerned.

MR. STRATHMAN, El Paso—I am sorry that the chairman was not able to make a report; it is probably a mistake that the committee was not able to act together last year on this matter. I believe Mr. Knoebel, of East St. Louis, made a report this morning; I just came in while the report was being made. I understood that the whole day would be spent in discussing this beautiful subject of trade interests that interests us so much. I believe in buying goods as cheap as I can possibly get them from the traveler when he comes around, and I want to be posted on the market. We come here as country druggists from interior towns, and we would like to know what the condition of the market is. For that reason we ought to put men on this committee on trade interests that will do the work. I believe we ought to have a good report from this committee. We are not favored as they are in Missouri, although we have

men enough in this state that are capable of getting up a good paper to read before this association, but they have not been brought out this last two or three years, and that is one reason why our meeting has not proved interesting to druggists from the interior towns. The great question has been, how can we get an attendance? How does Missouri get an attendance? How does Indiana get an attendance? That is an important committee, and we ought to put the best men on that committee, and men who are interested in it; and I believe that the druggists will be interested in their report when they come in from these smaller places, if you announce that you are going to have a whole day on this beautiful subject, how to buy goods and when not to buy them, and all that kind of thing. That is what we want to talk about now, and I believe this subject ought to be discussed a little further.

MR. HALLBERG—The secretary may be allowed to intimate that, so far as he can see now, inasmuch as there can scarcely be any question raised as to the demise of the A. P. A. plan, the secretary may embody in his report a reference to a circular received by the chairman at Philadelphia, dated May 14, advising the drug trade of the United States that immediately after the joint committee of the wholesalers, proprietors and retailers in New York city, shortly after the Louisville meeting, had met and ratified the A. P. A. plan and modified it by the elimination of the clause referring to substitution, then they proceeded to get the signatures of the twenty leading manufacturers that the plan originally provided for before it should be attempted to execute it. They obtained seventeen signatures, embracing some of the largest firms, such as Hood, Ayer, Jayne, Pierce, etc. At that time there seemed to be a hitch in the proceedings, and they thought they would endeavor to have legal advice as to the legality of this A. P. A. plan. They obtained advice from three eminent Philadelphia lawyers and one in New York, I believe; and the attorneys for C. I.

Hood & Co. furnished another opinion. If the association desires I will proceed as briefly as possible to give the result. These five lawyers rendered an opinion, all, excepting in one case, reflecting adversely upon the provisions of the A. P. A. plan, stating that it would be in conflict with the anti-trust law enacted by the fifty-first congress. Only one man, Mr. Jayne, of Philadelphia, stated that he thought there was nothing illegal in the plan. On the other hand, Mr. McMichael, the leading Philadelphia legal luminary, stated that while the plan was illegal, at the same time all sorts of corporations and associations were taking the same steps, no matter how illegal they were in the present statue of the anti-trust law relative to and depending entirely upon the definition of what would constitute over-reaching the market or something similar to that. In any event he said that no matter how illegal the plan might be, the druggists of the United States had just as perfect a right to attempt to incorporate or stand by its provisions as the telephone company, the railroad company and other corporations of that character, there would be very little difficulty standing in the way. But on the other hand he said that the provision with reference to binding the proprietors to the retailer is simply a rope of sand, inasmuch as that particular provision would have no standing in court. Therefore upon this basis the chairman of the tripartite committee in this circular stated that when they obtained these diverse legal proceedings, they decided not to go any farther. They could not obtain the additional three signatures to the plan; it required twenty, and therefore for the present the whole plan was *in statu quo* and its operation suspended until some later time when it was to be taken up again, or something else.

Now, if you will allow the secretary to express an opinion, he is of the opinion that there is nothing left except the exploiting of the recommendations as made by the chairman and the report of the committee on trade interests and local organi-

zation incidentally, of course, for the purpose of adopting the plan of the Inter-State Retail Druggists' League. Finally, I desire to say that the secretary has done everything possible to favor the adoption of this plan, and has done as much in Chicago toward endeavoring to stem the cutters' tide there as any one; but when he found that whenever any efforts were made in that direction they were ridiculed and met with abuse, he thought he had better not go into it any further.

MR. VON HERMANN—The organization in Chicago deserves the greatest credit, but it needs efficient officers, because those men that are practically interested in the retail drug trade will not take the trouble or spend their time with the organization or attend the meetings. It is a shame and an outrage that a state like Illinois, which has two or three thousand druggists, is represented in this meeting by some fifty members. I have looked down the list of our prominent druggists in Chicago, and I cannot find them here. We ought to find ways and means to make them interested in it. The only way we can stamp out the cutter is by interesting ourselves; every one should interest himself, no matter how much time it takes. I can safely say that my time is as valuable to me as that of any retail druggist in the state of Illinois. Nevertheless, I understood that to-day trade interests would be taken up at this meeting, and I came to see what would be done. I am sorry to say that so far nothing has been done, and it looks to me as if nothing would be done. Now, in Chicago we have an organization, and I am glad to say we have an efficient officer in Chicago, who has taken the matter into his hands, Mr. Thiele, and I have no doubt if we had the co-operation of the wholesalers which we ought to have—and I think we can compel them to co-operate with us—we will be successful in Chicago without any question. Why is it not possible that the jobber and manufacturer should co-operate with us? Do we not work day and night for their interests as well as for ours? Why cannot they

co-operate with us? Can they handle their own goods? Some representative houses do not sell their goods to any one excepting the legitimate retail druggists; why cannot the other houses do it? Gentlemen, we make one mistake; instead of supporting those houses who stick to us; who work with us and who have our interests at heart, we do not give them the necessary support as we ought to do. Pledge yourselves with your signatures that you will not buy goods from any jobber or any manufacturer, no matter who he is, except he will give you a written guaranty or can show you in good faith that he will not sell to a cutter.

I am too well aware that if I should be cut off by half a dozen leading manufacturers or jobbers, I could not be a successful business man, and as soon as I would find out that I would not be successful I would step out of the business. There is no man who would pay rent and clerk hire and other expenses except he sees there is something in it for him. Now, why don't we stick together and pledge our word that we will not support such houses? But I am sorry to say that those houses who cut us by selling to cutters are the ones we support. Now, we have organized in Chicago; why cannot we organize right here? Why cannot the Illinois State Association organize here by a platform that we will not patronize such houses, but that we will give our patronage to those houses who are our mainstays? If that is done I have no doubt the manufacturers as well as the jobbers will respect us more. I have been present at a meeting in Chicago of the South-siders Practitioners' Club.<sup>1</sup> One of the gentlemen present stated that it would be an impossibility that we should get along without a certain line of goods. I stated that we could, and I say again that we can. I do not believe that a physician has a right to say to us what line of goods we have to use. It is the duty of the practical druggist to say that we will get the best the market offers and nothing else, and I think it ought to be left to us to

decide which is best, because in nine cases out of ten the physician is not able to do so. Now, if one manufacturer is not willing to co-operate with us we ought to blackball him, keep it right among ourselves and refuse to handle his goods. If you are in good feeling with your physicians, I think you will not have the slightest trouble to convince them that a quarter-grain-morphine pill is a quarter-grain morphine pill, no matter where that pill comes from, and I think you ought to be independent of him. That is my way of doing business, and I think the quicker we come to that conclusion the better off we shall be. Let us organize in proper shape and let us come down to business; that is what we are here for; let us elect efficient officers to-day at this meeting, men who have our interests at heart, and men who will do for us whatever they can, even if they do it at a certain loss to themselves.

Mr. BENNETT, Urbana—Mr. Chairman, this matter of cutting rates refers back to the same old thing. Last year I said it appeared to me the plan does not hit the mark, and if we could have a man in every county in the state of Illinois that is interested enough to give his attention to it and write to every druggist in his vicinity, and if that druggist puts the letter in the waste basket to ride over there some day and talk it over with him and tell him we want an expression—that we want to know how he feels about it. Then when we come together in a year from now we can talk this thing over intelligently. We know if we leave this work to a committee that committee will send out letters to every druggist in the state, and not one in five will reply. What is the result? We are exactly where we were a year ago, only not in such good shape. If we can organize in this way—if we pledge ourselves that we will not patronize people that sell to these places, I am willing to stand by it. I am glad I come from a county where the acres are as broad as they are deep and we do not have anything of this kind; but I am willing to stand by it, and our fellows in Cham-



paigh county are willing to stand by this thing. We do not cut the price of a pill or a patent medicine, and I will get the signature of every druggist, I believe, in Champaign county, and we will help you in this matter.

MR. STRATHMAN—I believe that can only be done by local organization. The best plan would be to form local organizations. I do not know whether it can be done in districts; the districts are too large to be reached by one man, but one man can be at the head of this work, and then we can concentrate the county. That is the suggestion of the gentleman who has just spoken—that the work can only be done by local organization, and then it would spread all over the state. If we form some plan here, as Mr. Von Hermann has said—if we get the druggists throughout the state interested in maintaining prices, they would probably come to the meeting. If you hurt their pockets you hurt them, and if they can be protected they will be apt to take some interest in the Pharmaceutical Association.

MR. BENNETT—That was my idea in having it divided up into counties. If we can find men interested enough in each county, a county is not so large but that if a letter does not do the work, we can go there and do personal work. There is nothing like personal work in business or anything else; the Salvation Army recognizes that; if we cannot get an answer to our letter, then see the druggist himself, and talk it over with him, and tell him we want to know where he stands.

MR. FRANTZ, Danville—In Vermillion county we have an association of our own. We do not sell any goods whatever at cut prices, and we do not handle goods where we know the man sells direct to a cutter. There is not a thing sold at grocery stores that we buy of these men; we tell them if they are going to put them in there, we do not want them. We have had this association for two years, and we get along very nicely. All the cutting we have heard of comes from that gentleman's county—Champaign; we hear every once in a while of druggists

in the city of Urbana selling goods for \$1 a bottle that we get \$1.25 for; we hear it every week. Now, if he will come to Vermillion county we will show him how to run an association, and we will put him on a plan to organize Champaign county. You will not hear of any cutting in Vermillion county.

MR. WHELPLEY, St. Louis—It is an old rule that the cutter is always the man across the street. I saw it illustrated a little while ago. Over one man's store his own name appeared and over the other the name of some pharmacy. Customers would go into one store and try to "jew down" the price of goods, stating that they could buy them from his competitor over the way for a certain price. The fact was, he owned and managed both stores and knew just what his competitor over the way was doing. We all recognize that fact, and the case of these two counties is undoubtedly an illustration of the same. The gentleman who made this argument is in direct line with the object and purpose of the Inter-state Retail Druggists' League. The platform of the league says:

*"We hereby agree to withdraw our patronage from wholesale dealers or jobbers who knowingly and willingly furnish cutters with any merchandise whatever. We also agree to discontinue the sale of any patent or proprietary article furnished to cutters by manufacturers or through their agents."*

That is the sum and substance of their platform, and all there is for you to do, if you desire to carry out your expressed wishes, is to join hands with the Inter-State Retail Druggists' League and give it your support. That is the way you stand, and it seems to me that a resolution backed up by action will place you in line with the neighboring states. Missouri will fall in line next week; a number of other states, including Kansas and Arkansas, have already done so.

MR. STRATHMAN—I make a motion that the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association indorse the Inter-State Retail Druggists' League, and recommend that the druggists of the state join this league.

MR. GRUBE—I second the motion.

MR. McCANN—I find that does not cover the whole ground. Some of us have experience of how these traveling medicine men have been able to get around our pharmacy law in regard to the sale of their medicines. I have the honor to be one of a committee of five that organized the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. We organized here in this house some eleven years ago, and we supposed we had a law to cover the ground and regulate the sale of medicines, provided it did not apply to the proprietary remedies. We have now in this state a number of traveling men who are selling medicines; they term it “my medicine.” They buy some boxes and buy some burdock root, prickly ash bark, senna and perhaps a little powder or something of that kind, and they will put it up in a package and recommend you to buy that package and mark it at \$1. The cost of that package probably is about four or five cents. They ask you now to assist them in selling that package at \$1, and they will go on the street and if they cannot get \$1 for it, they will sell it for fifty cents. If they cannot get fifty cents for it, they will take twenty-five cents for this package and do it as an advertisement. They will enlist the druggists to help them handle these goods and give them character and prominence. They go to a druggist and ask him to allow them to put the goods in the window, and they will say, “Well, I am going to give a concert to-night; I am going to call a crowd to your store, and I want you to put my medicines in your window.” They put their medicines in the druggist’s window and bring a crowd around the store and destroy his sale for the whole evening by their singing. And if he sells a bottle or two of their medicines they will come around and offer him ten per cent for his influence. I would suggest an amendment that we also agree not to assist traveling concert companies in the sale of their goods.

MR. STRATHMAN—I rise to a point of order. I think the gentleman is not talking to the question.

VICE-PRESIDENT HATCH—I think the point of order is correct. While I would like to hear the gentleman; there is a motion before the house to adopt this platform of the Retail Druggists' League. Of course we could not amend the retail druggists' platform; as I understand it we will have to vote on its adoption as it stands.

MR. McCANN—If it is out of order I will withdraw my amendment.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT—It will have to come under some other head.

MR. MARTIN—The gentleman may offer it as a separate resolution.

MR. WHELPLEY—Just a word of explanation. The members may not fully understand the basis on which the Inter-State Retail Druggists' League is organized. If you indorse the plan, then this association is in a position to send delegates to the next meeting, and you can instruct these delegates to offer any resolution that you desire to have especially cover the state of Illinois. For instance, if the state of Illinois is so musically inclined that concerts interfere with the business of the retail druggists, you can have a special motion to cover that point, and bring it before the league at their convention, which will be held in the early fall. The convention will certainly adopt anything that looks to the good of any special section of the country, even if it does not apply to the entire territory. So if the motion before the house is adopted, then a motion like the one proposed would be in order if offered as an instruction to your delegates. Remember you are entitled to one delegate for every hundred members or fraction of that number, provided it is over twenty-five.

MR. STRATHMAN—I do not see how we can stop these people from traveling over this state to sell their productions. I do not see how it interferes with our business. The question I want to raise is whether it is policy for us to do that.

MR. MARTIN—The gentleman is discussing the very thing on which he raised the point of order.

MR. HALLBERG—The secretary will simply remind the members that this was adopted last year. It may possibly be desirable to re-adopt it and emphasize the adoption of it last year.

MR. EBERT—If we would simply carry out what we tried to do last year, and correct the errors that were made during the year, we could go right along. Last year we adopted the platform of the Inter-State League, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of organizing the state. Now, I simply throw this out as a suggestion: Mr. Bodemann represents the state of Illinois in the league, to start with, and you have among you a gentleman who has been spoken of as an organizer in the city of Chicago, and I do not believe there is any better one to be found—that is Senator Thiele, who is with us to-day. I think that Senator Thiele and Mr. Von Hermann, who is the secretary of that organization, and Mr. Bodemann would make a committee who would organize this state under this Inter-State League platform in such an effective way that you would have a thorough organization by the next time we met in Chicago. That is what you want; that is something practical. Now, it may be objectionable to select them from Chicago, but I really believe they could give you good and effective work. The county of Vermillion, which is already organized, would not require any more organization. This committee would simply write to the chairman of that county and would find it already organized; but such other counties could be organized through them, they being, so to speak, an advisory committee. It is true, the gentlemen in the country will have to do the organizing, but they want some advice from somebody, from some head; and if you will put a head to this organization you will succeed in organizing the whole state. I would like to hear from Senator Thiele; he is here and I think he could give us some light on the subject.

MR. STRATHMAN—I should be glad to hear from Mr. Thiele and the secretary, Mr. Von Hermann, because I believe they have probably studied the subject more than any druggist has done in the interior. But would it not be well to add to that committee one man from each congressional district, so that it could be worked up from Chicago by each man in his district?

MR. HALLBERG—The secretary will remind the association of the fact that in 1886 a county committee was created under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamieson, which was afterward continued in 1887, and this committee did excellent work. It seems to me that it would be by far the best way to reaffirm the adoption of the retail druggists' plan, and then after we get that out of the way, have this central committee in Chicago appointed, and then the county committees, as we had before. By all means I would advise against making up the committee by congressional districts, as the members even in their own districts do not know what comprises their district. We have found that difficulty in our executive committee. County committees, I think, would be much more effective.

The motion of Mr. Strathman to re-endorse the platform of the Inter-State Retail Druggists' League was unanimously adopted.

MR. HALLBERG—I now move that a central committee be adopted on the lines suggested by Mr. Ebert, and then a county committee of one member from each county in the state, to act in conjunction with the central committee and to obtain the signature of each druggist in their respective counties.

MR. FORSYTH—I hope that that motion will not prevail. I do not believe that you can get 100 names interested in this object. I think it will be far better to leave it to a committee of three, who will make it their business to send out these cards for signature. If you depend upon one man from each

county organizing the county, you will find it will fail as it has always failed before. I do not anticipate that this will require a very great amount of personal effort. It will require some work, of course, to get out these cards and forward them to the counties for signature, but I think in that way we could get the signatures of two-thirds of the druggists of the state without any personal effort. I would suggest that we add to the platform we have just adopted a proviso that we will not sell goods at cut rates ourselves. This platform provides that we will withdraw our patronage from wholesale druggists who sell to cutters or department stores, but it does not say anything about binding the druggists themselves not to cut. Now, you do not want to lose sight of that question; it is a very important one. There are other people that are selling proprietary goods that cut, besides dry goods stores; some of them are druggists. We want to have that plank in the platform without fail.

MR. GARRISON—I think if we cannot get 100 men interested in this matter we will have a hard time getting 4,000 men interested. If the committee of three can get more signatures than the county's committee could, of course that is the better way to do it; but if they cannot succeed in getting one man from each county interested in the matter, I think they will make slow progress in getting signatures. I am very much in favor of getting one man from each county; it will save the committee of three a good deal of work, and it will be more effective, because the county committeeman can come in contact with every man in the county and talk it over.

MR. STRATHMAN—I would be willing to be the committeeman from Woodford county and take charge of that. I believe the recommendation of the secretary is the best one that has been offered in addition to the Chicago committee. Who will pay any attention to a circular from Chicago just from that committee of three? I am personally interested in Woodford

county; if there is any cutting done there I am interested. I believe the counties can do as much work as the central committee. I believe the men living in these counties have just as much interest in that as the committee in Chicago. I have no disrespect for that committee, but that committee cannot do the work alone. Every druggist in this state is interested in that very thing, and the only way that anything can be done is by thorough organization.

MR. VON HERMANN—I mean to say that the committee of three can do the work, and they can do the work ever so much better if they are not hampered by 50 or 100 committeemen from the country. I have had some experience in organizing by this time, and I can tell you it would be an impossibility to find 100 men in the state of Illinois who will take sufficient interest to attend a single meeting. I will pledge my head that if we call a meeting of 100 committeemen from the state of Illinois, the meeting will turn out something like this meeting—lots of empty chairs and no members. I think the proper way to organize is to organize with one head and not with 100. Elect three men, no matter whether they come from the country or come from Chicago; there should be no feeling between druggists from Chicago and those from the country; we are druggists of the state of Illinois, and not of a solitary town, city or suburb in the state. It don't make any difference who these three men are; but pick out the three men who will do the work. The chair might pick out 100 men who would not do a stitch of work, while the committee of three would be able to find out which men in each county are the men to do the work. Let them select the men, and I believe they will do ever so much more than if the chair appoints a committee of 100.

MR. HALLBERG—I beg to explain the motion. It was specifically understood that this committee of three in Chicago take charge of this work and send out a circular to carry on the work.



If there is any meeting required, these three men can get together and act upon it. This committee of one in each county is only an additional committee, each man to be selected by this committee of three, for the purpose of having advice from the different members in each county who will report to the central committee. While Mr. Von Hermann has spoken of the unwieldiness of so large a number, he has at the same time recognized the desirability of having a large number of persons throughout the state co-operate with the central committee and send in reports to them from time to time. In certain sections of the state no attention will be paid to the circulars; then a man in each county can call upon the members and argue with them, explain the thing and get their co-operation and their signatures where it could not be obtained through the mail. This matter worked very satisfactorily when it was instituted in 1886, simply with reference to membership, and certainly it ought to work when there is such a great issue involved as the matter of cutting prices.

MR. WILLIAMS, Taylorville—The remarks of Mr. Hallberg on the motion before the house seem to me eminently proper, and the only plan that can be adopted successfully. Let this general committee be appointed from Chicago, and let them select one from each county in the state. I will pledge you that whoever the committeeman appointed from our county may be, we will send you up a solid, iron-clad resolution that this cutting shall not prevail any longer. I know how we all feel in our county; we have no cutting to amount to anything in Christian county, the only cutting is a little on the quiet occasionally; we all feel ready and willing at any time to operate in such a manner as to carry this project into effect, and it seems to me that when a committee, subordinate to this general committee, is appointed throughout the state, if any druggist has his interest at heart at all, he should be willing to work it up and send in a report that will be satisfactory. It seems to me that the

motion before this house is perfectly proper, and I hope it will be carried.

MR. FRANTZ—The most important part of this subject is that every county wants to organize within itself. Organize in your own county first, and stop the cutting among druggists, and when you get the county organization, then you will have no trouble, and these three men can do all the work.

MR. EBERT—I would suggest if the gentleman will accept the suggestion, to substitute "such members," instead of one member—"such member or members."

MR. HALLBERG—Certainly.

MR. MARTIN—I would like to make an amendment to that motion that the central committee be composed of five, instead of three, and that the two other members be taken, one from Springfield and one from Peoria, where they will have the greatest difficulty to meet. There is no doubt that the trouble is largely due to the furnishing of dealers in Peoria to people in Chicago that cut rates. If we do not have a man in that city our efforts will all be in vain.

MR. EBERT—If you appoint a gentleman from Peoria, and if that gentleman should be just such that he was absolutely independent of the wholesalers in Peoria, so that he did not care whether he bought any goods from them or sold them any goods, then you might strike it; but you may appoint somebody from Peoria who might possibly be under the thumb of one or the other of the wholesale houses. I know just how it is in Chicago, and the same can be done in Springfield. You want to pick out just such men as are not under the control of wholesale or proprietary associations, and the smaller you make that committee, even if you only make it one man, the more surely you will accomplish something.

MR. SMITH, Decatur—It seems to me that this association should be able to keep its own business within its own limits, and I know no reason why this association should ask a central

committee selected from Chicago to do the business of this association, or to accept the responsibility that will rest upon them if they accept the appointment that this association makes. Hence it seems to me that it would be eminently proper and eminently the best thing for this association to do, to ask its executive committee to make that selection. Therefore I introduce the following resolution as a substitute for the motions already before the association:

WHEREAS, It is apparent to the druggists of this association that the plan suggested by the Inter-State Druggists' League is a practical and excellent plan to stop the cutting of prices on proprietary articles;

*Be it Resolved*, That the executive committee select an individual from each county in the state, whose specific duty it will be to get the signatures of every druggist in the county to pledge themselves to abide by the plan suggested by this association.

MR. MARTIN—I would like to state in regard to my amendment, that a committee composed of five would be just as well as though it was composed of three, because three would be a majority, and if we could not get a proper man on that committee from Peoria or Springfield, we would be no worse off. Could we, however, get one from Peoria, where so much cutting is done, and where goods come from that cutters are supplied with, it would be that much gain. That is the reason I offered the amendment.

MR. FORSYTH—It does not seem to me that the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Smith would be wise, for the reason that he makes it the duty of the executive committee to select a committee of one from each county. Now, when the executive committee gets together they generally have about half a day in which to accomplish the work laid out for them. I submit that if they have to take a map of the state and pick out the counties and find out the name of the county seat, and then go through the list to find out what druggists are in these places, it will take up more time than that committee have at their disposal, whereas the central committee can take all the time they want. I am also opposed to Mr. Martin's plan of

representing Peoria and Springfield on the central committee, for the reason that it would be a great hardship to them to come to Chicago at every meeting of the central committee. The central committee can appoint as many as they please from Peoria and Springfield; they are not restricted to one; the amendment of Mr. Ebert says they can appoint one or as many as they please. I think the original motion ought to go through just as it is; it would be the best thing for this association.

MR. STRATHMAN—I would second the resolution of Mr. Smith, as a substitute. That will bring it before the meeting.

MR. SMITH—I want to explain why I want to have it in the hands of the executive committee. If this association is going to do anything, somebody has got to do some work. The gentlemen from Chicago I find to be about as selfish as the balance of us; we all do business for ourselves; we expect to get bread and butter out of our drug stores; we are not doing business for Chicago nor Springfield nor any other place, but for ourselves. There are difficulties that will come up for the druggists of Springfield and Decatur that may never come to the druggists of Chicago; there are matters that will come to the Chicago druggists that the country druggist knows nothing about; the executive committee is taken from the whole state; if that executive committee, selected by this association, is not interested enough in the matter to bring the matter fairly and squarely before the druggists of the state, a committee selected from the Chicago druggists will not interest them at all.

MR. EBERT—What Mr. Smith wants is just exactly the very thing that we want done. If you will simply have a committee to do this very work, we do not want to select from the counties or from the districts or from sections; they are simply to become organized to get into this Inter-State League. That is all we want to have this committee do. They are to adjust their little troubles and difficulties among themselves; they are to

become organized as they are in Vermillion county; that is what we want; it is simply to have a few men to organize the different counties of the state and let each district do its own work so that they will be represented in the Inter-State League. That is the point; it is not whether they shall charge five cents for an ounce of paregoric or ten.

MR. SMITH—The detail work is what counts.

MR. EBERT—The detail work is to be done by the county organizations.

MR. TRAVIS, Saybrook—I think we are all aiming at the same thing, but probably we understand it differently. I second the motion made by Mr. Hallberg, that we appoint a central committee, and one from each county to assist them in doing the work, so that the committee that is appointed in Chicago can have the power to call these others to their assistance. In order to do any work, or do it efficiently, we must have some head to it, some one to look after it and take charge of it, so that it will be pushed along. I think the first motion that was made covers the whole ground.

MR. HALLBERG—I would simply like to say that we have practically a complete list of good men in every county of the state, in the 1887 report, of course allowing for a few changes. Organization by districts is very difficult and is not at all satisfactory. I have had as much experience, probably, with it by this time as anybody. By all means get one man in each county, and then you know what you are doing and where you are.

The substitute offered by Mr. Smith was lost.

Mr. Hallberg submitted his motion as follows: "That a committee of three be appointed in Chicago as a central committee to conduct the work of securing the signatures of the retail druggists of the state to the Inter-State Retail Druggists' plan, and that they appoint one or more members in each county as an advisory committee to co-operate and report from time to time the success achieved."

The motion was carried unanimously.

MR. FORSYTH—Before a motion to adjourn is made I would like to offer this addition to the platform, that I mentioned before; that is, that we hereby agree to refrain from selling patent and proprietary medicines at less than the price marked upon the package.

MR. HALLBERG—I move that this be referred to the central committee. We have no right to change the platform of the Inter-State League, which applies to seven states.

MR. FORSYTH—I was going to suggest that in procuring the signatures of the druggists of Illinois, we add this to it That is vitally important.

MR. SOHRBECK, Moline—I second the motion.

MR. STRATHMAN—I move we adjourn till 2 o'clock.

MR. HALLBERG—The chairman of the committee on arrangements, Mr. Fleury, may possibly have something to say before the members leave.

MR. FLEURY—The local committee of arrangements have provided cars to convey the members of this association to Lincoln's monument, and we desire to know about how many wish to visit the monument, and about what time the members would be ready to take the cars. Mr. A. A. Culver, Momence, suggested that an adjournment be taken to 1:30 P. M. Mr. Forsyth moved that when the convention adjourn it adjourn till 3 o'clock.

MR. HALLBERG—Before we take up any other matter there is one subject that has been transmitted to the secretary in connection with trade interests, and which he is advised has also been transmitted to the chairman of the committee on trade interests. It is a communication from the Minneapolis Druggists' Association, advising him that the firm of Singer, Wheeler & Co., of Peoria, had been supplying goods to a hardware house in Peoria, and this hardware house had shipped these goods to the Golden Rule Bazaar in Minneapolis; that they

have complete evidence as to this transaction; and they ask the co-operation of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to investigate and stop this matter, inasmuch as they stand ready at any and all times to do the same on behalf of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

MR. VON HERMANN—I receive that same letter from Minneapolis addressed to the Retail Druggists' Association. I addressed a letter to Singer, Wheeler & Co., and I am sorry to say that they have not thought it necessary to answer the letter, but they have the nerve to hang their sign outside this hall. I think we ought to be manly enough to take that sign, pack it up and send it by express to Peoria, with our kind regards, and tell them we do not want to have anything to do with them. Now, gentlemen, there is a point; this house comes to us, they seek our trade, they send their agents to us, they want our order, but nevertheless they do not care a continental for our feeling whatsoever. There are houses who will do everything they can to support us, that will do all in their power to help us in our great work. I think it is time we support these houses, and we ought to pledge ourselves to that effect.

Mr. Fleury submitted the report of the committee on deceased members.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DECEASED MEMBERS.  
TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

*Gentlemen.*—Your committee on deceased members beg leave to report the names of deceased members of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, so far as reported to us, since the last annual meeting. This information was obtained partly from personal knowledge and mostly in response to the following, sent out as a part of the annual renewal notice for 1892, viz.:

“Please report to me the death of any registered pharmacist occurring between August 1, 1891 and June 1, 1892.

“Fraternally yours, FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary*.

“By order of Board of Pharmacy, Springfield, Ill., Dec. 1, 1891.”

No particulars were given, and your committee are unable to give any special information regarding the deceased.

FRANK FLEURY, *Chairman*.

NAME.	LOCATION.	DATE OF DEATH.
Luther Bruce .....	Dongola.....	November 26, 1891.
James L. Baldwin.....	Onarga.....	September 20, 1891.
Arthur H. Browne.....	Chicago.....	.....
Arthur Crooker.....	Taylorville .....	December 6, 1891.
William A. Chamberlin.....	Albany.....	August 26, 1891.
Abiel B. De Wolf.....	St. Charles.....	January 28, 1892.
Charles L. Davis.....	Alton.....	February 8, 1892.
Martin Freiner.....	Chicago.....	March 8, 1892.
John H. Glass.....	Mason City.....	December 17, 1891.
J. E. Hunt.....	Urbana.....	January 23, 1891.
Edwin G. Hitchcock.....	Wyanet.....	July 1, 1891.
Charles J. Heylmann.....	Chicago.....	.....
Truman A. Hand.....	Morris.....	January 8, 1892.
James J. Harkness.....	Ava.....	December 13, 1891.
William F. Harris.....	Chicago.....	.....
Roland W. Herker.....	Chicago.....	February 7, 1892.
Samuel Kelley.....	Keithsburg .....	December 13, 1891.
Alfred P. Manley.....	Mt. Carmel.....	January 2, 1892.
Constanz Manz.....	Chicago.....	April 18, 1892.
John N. McCord.....	Vandalia.....	September 21, 1891.
T. W. Parker.....	Griggsville.....	January 18, 1892.
James A. Russell.....	Vermont.....	May 25, 1892.
G. C. Seifert, M. D.....	Cantrall.....	September 23, 1891.
Joseph M. Stang.....	Chicago.....	March 21, 1892.
Adolph F. D. Westfelt.....	Chicago.....	December 31, 1890.
Julian E. White.....	Joliet.....	.....
Benjamin Akright.....	Benville.....	February, 1892.
James S. Bell.....	Peoria.....	June, 1892.
J. L. Cass.....	Paw Paw.....	.....
Charles H. A. Hellems.....	Chicago.....	.....
Amzi F. Jackson.....	Chicago.....	.....
Ernest Kruskopf.....	Quincy.....	.....
Frederik Philipsen.....	Chicago.....	.....
Edward P. Spalding.....	Metropolis.....	.....
Herbert C. Wade.....	Spring Valley.....	.....

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK FLEURY, *Chairman Committee on Deceased Members.*

On motion of Mr. Martin the report was received and placed on file.

MR. FLEURY—*Mr. President and Gentlemen:* I have the honor to place before you the report of the state Board of Pharmacy for 1891 so far as I have been able to obtain same from the state printer at the present time, viz., the financial part of the report, which is probably of more interest than the balance at this time. The full report will be ready for distribution soon.

On motion, Mr. Ebert, report was received and placed on file.

On motion, Mr. Martin, convention adjourned till 1:30 P. M.



## FOURTH SESSION.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The convention was called to order at 2:30 o'clock P. M., Vice-President Hatch in the chair.

Mr. Theodore Loehr, Carlinville, presented the report of the committee on the president's address, as follows. Mr. Martin moved that it be taken up section by section.

Mr. Ebert moved that the report be received, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Loehr read the first section.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

Your committee on president's address respectfully submit the following report:

*First.*—We recommend that this association approve the plan of the Inter-State Retail Druggists' League in regard to cutting of prices on proprietary medicines, as suggested by the president.

*Second.*—We would suggest that the committee on Board of Pharmacy records include in their report the information concerning the status of education and examination in pharmacy.

The proposed amendment to the pharmacy law increasing the annual renewal fee from \$1 to \$1.50. We consider it of vital importance to the druggists of this state, as under the present circumstances the Board of Pharmacy has not sufficient means to properly enforce the law.

*Third.*—We are in accord with the suggestion in regard to national legislation, preventing the adulteration of food and drugs.

*Fourth.*—We approve the suggestion that the National Formulary include the formulæ of the numerous semi-proprietary preparations now so extensively prescribed by physicians.

*Fifth.*—We recommend that the incoming president appoint five delegates to the seventh international pharmaceutical congress—also delegates to the Columbian World's Congress of Pharmacists, to be held in Chicago in 1893.

*Sixth.*—We think that the proposed increase in the renewal fees will furnish sufficient funds to properly conduct the Board of Pharmacy and

this association. Your committee desires to call attention to the completeness of the president's report, and the able manner in which he has performed his duties during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

R. N. DOODS,  
THEO. C. LOEHR, } *Committee.*  
MELLE WILLIAMS,

On motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Ebert, the section was adopted.

MR. LOEHR—I would state that the president has received a letter from Mr. Bodemann, and this would be the proper time to have that letter read.

Vice-President Hatch read the letter, which had reference to the A. P. A. plan and its indorsement by the association.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT—What will you do with this communication? It comes too late after the proceedings of this morning, the inter-state plan having been re-adopted and re-indorsed.

MR. EBERT—I do not see why we should drop it, simply because a number of lawyers have said that there was objection to it. It will do us no harm to indorse it, and say to the druggists in this country, "Stand by until we are beaten. Let the courts decide. We are not going to do anything that is going to harm anybody. We have got a plan, and we will stand by it until we are compelled to give it up."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT—I agree with Mr. Ebert. While we indorse the plan of the Retail Druggists' Association, we have this plan already, and it will do us no harm. I think it will do us good as well as the other. If we get beaten in the long run we cannot help it.

MR. HALLBERG—The secretary would like to remind the association that this question was discussed for over three hours at the last meeting, and we reached a conclusion practically unanimous that the plan should be adopted.

MR. EBERT—The other plan had objectionable features in it, but the matter of substitution is out of the plan. There are

any number of erasures in the plan adopted by the Wholesale Druggists' Association. It is simply the details for the Inter-State League; that is all. Let us stand by it until it is decided against us.

MR. FORSYTH—It seems to me the members would act more intelligently if they could hear both platforms read—that is, the platform of the A. P. A. and the Inter-State League platform.

MR. HALLBERG—That is just the point I wanted to bring out so that it would not put the association in a peculiar light. The proprietors have finally ratified the tripartite committee, and when they were ratifying this plan of the A. P. A., eliminated the feature which was so objectionable to this and other associations, namely, that referring to substitution. With that eliminated this association may possibly support the plan, but it seems to me that ought to be clearly brought out.

MR. STRATHMAN—I move that they both be read. We do not want to take up three hours, as we did last year on the same thing.

THE PRESIDENT—The chair would state that practically the matter of trade interests was disposed of at this morning's session. As a matter of courtesy to Mr. Bodemann I had this matter read. If it is desired to take up the matter of trade interests again, we can do so.

MR. EBERT—There is a vital point here. If we now say we back down and that we are willing to throw up the A. P. A. plan, then we really say to the manufacturers of these proprietary articles that we were the ones that threw it up. It seems from what the secretary said that they will not agree to it; there are only seventeen signed, and three others would not sign. It does not do us any harm to still indorse the plan and make them the ones who have not lived up to the plan. We are losing nothing. We gain everything. I think we had better stand by it. I would like to hear from the Missouri people what they anticipate doing.

MR. WHELPLEY, St. Louis—We expect to support the Inter-State League.

MR. EBERT—The Inter-State League has its platform of what we shall do for the purpose of helping ourselves. The other plan now doing away with the matter of substitution, and making us the purveyors of their nostrums, which we are not in this plan, is binding the wholesalers and manufacturers to something which I do not think they will agree to, and as long as they are going to be the ones to break the plan, let them do it, but do not let us back down.

MR. MARTIN—If the A. P. A. and the Inter-State League do not conflict—if these two plans do not conflict—I do not know but that the position of Mr. Ebert is perfectly right. It would seem as though the opinions which are given by these legal lights might possibly have been given for a purpose. They were given to the manufacturers of proprietary nostrums, at their solicitation, as I understand it. Were they not, Mr. Hallberg?

MR. HALLBERG—To the tripartite committee.

MR. MARTIN—At whose solicitation?

MR. HALLBERG—At the solicitation of the tripartite committee.

MR. MARTIN—The retailers were in the minority, to all appearance. I do not think it would hurt us at all to simply re-indorse that platform at this meeting. As Mr. Ebert says, let these people decline to enter into this plan; it puts them on the defensive.

THE PRESIDENT—I believe there is nothing conflicting between the two plans—the A. P. A. plan and the Inter-State League plan.

MR. FRANTZ—If there is no conflict I move that we re-indorse the A. P. A. plan.

The motion of Mr. Frantz was carried.

Mr. Loehr read the second section of the report.

MR. EBERT—Will the gentleman please separate the first and the second, and let us vote on the first suggestion?

MR. LOEHR read the first suggestion contained in the second section of the report, in relation to examinations in pharmacy.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth the recommendation was adopted.

MR. LOEHR read the remainder of the section on the proposed amendment to the pharmacy law.

MR. EBERT—I will suggest that the fee be made \$2. There will be less talk and less explanation for the committee on legislation to say we simply wish it restored to its original form, not more than \$2.

MR. TRAVIS seconded the motion.

MR. GREEN, Bloomington—I rather doubt the advisability of the suggestion of Mr. Ebert. The fact is that under the old law that was exactly the provision that was on the statute. It left it to the discretion of the board entirely whether they should consume all of this or only a part of it. It became therefore a matter of great uncertainty, and often it was a question in the mind of the trade generally why this was raised now and lowered then. I think \$1.50 would be quite enough to enable the board to enforce the law in a proper manner. Again, when this matter of legislation was agitated before, the trade generally as represented by the bills which were presented to the legislature, the Baker bill on the one side and the present bill on the other, showed a concert of opinion that \$1.50 was about right. That was the original draft of the bill; that was satisfactory to the trade at that time and will be now. The committee reported in favor of that legislation, and it was the original agreement which was cut down to its present form by some one unfriendly to the bill. I think the report of the committee ought to be adopted; that that only should be asked for as a matter of legislation that we positively need for the protection of the people against incom-

petency and other matters under the law which we are now not in a position to do. It would also be of material benefit to this association that the Board of Pharmacy should be supplied with funds.

MR. EBERT—My friend, Mr. Green, has no doubt been in the halls of legislation, but he does not know one important fact, that in the committees to pass upon these bills you will find one wise man especially who will want to be a little wiser than the man who introduced the bill, and he will say: "Now, that is all right; these fellows ask for \$2, but I want to say I am looking for the general welfare of the people of Illinois, and \$1.50 is enough; we will not give them more than \$1.50." Some one will be found to reduce it to \$1.50, and you had better ask for a little more than you want.

THE SECRETARY—We have the report of the committee on legislation, instructing for \$1.50. I do not see how we can pass anything else now over the head of that.

THE PRESIDENT—I was just going to remark to Mr. Ebert that judging from the report of the committee on legislation it would be very dangerous to ask for more than \$1.50.

VICE-PRESIDENT HATCH—It seems that \$1.50 does not give us enough money to run the association. Let us ask for \$2 at once; I would as lief pay it in one fee as have them beg it of me.

MR. STRATHMAN—I had a talk with the secretary of the state board yesterday, and he said that twenty-five cents per head for each registered pharmacist would pay the expenses of our state association, and that would leave \$1.25 for the board.

MR. EBERT—I will withdraw my amendment.

The section as reported was adopted.

Mr. Loehr read section 3 on adulteration of drugs.

Mr. Martin moved its adoption.

MR. EBERT—I hope it will not be adopted. Do not let the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association put itself on record in

favor of a bill that will be a hardship to every druggist in the land. If that bill goes through as it is now, we will have about 50,000 analytical chemists appointed, and they will be spying for some work to do. They will come into your store, providing this committee on the revision of the Pharmacopœia makes standards which you and I cannot live up to, and they will get an ounce of paregoric and find out that it lacks a one-hundredth part of a decimal of being up to the standard, and get you fined \$50 and costs, because somebody wants to earn \$25. We have got enough of that legislation; do not let the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association indorse it. You do not know what this Pharmacopœia committee will do—whether they will not standardize one-half of the galenical preparations of the Pharmacopœia. How are you and I to know if they were up to the standard at the time they were made? How do you know they will not reduce them or increase them? If the Pharmacopœia committee will say they will make no standard or that they will only make a standard for crude drugs, I am willing to be with you, but not in the way you are going now. I simply wish to guard you against putting your neck under the halter; do not do it.

MR. T. H. PATTERSON, Chicago—I must confess that I am not familiar enough with the provisions of the bill now before congress to discuss the matter intelligently; but from what little I have seen I feel very much in the same mood as Mr. Ebert. I think it is very unwise for us to indorse that, unless the members of the association understand that bill very much better than I do. I see measures in it that will inflict very great hardship on us, and as Mr. Ebert has expressed it, we have halters enough to pull us up. Now, I take it that there is not a gentleman in this hall but that is in favor of pure drugs and pure foods, and all the measures necessary to bring that about. The object of that bill we are all in favor of, but I do not think it is safe for us with our present understanding

of that bill, to indorse it. I hope the recommendation will not pass.

MR. LOEHR—I understand the clause relating to medicinal preparations and patent medicines has been eliminated from the bill. The committee only wish to go on record simply as favoring legislation to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs.

MR. EBERT—If this association places itself on record as indorsing the bill before congress, I say until we do know what that bill is, for God's sake don't let us do it. And don't wait until it comes to the third and last reading before you know.

MR. McCANN—I am somewhat in the position of Dr. Patterson in regard to that bill. I do not know that I understand it. I have read something of it in the newspapers, and my understanding is that this bill should be passed to the bureau of agriculture, and that would take it out of our hands altogether. I think we ought not to indorse a bill before it is indicated that we have something to say in the matter. I think that this is the status of this food bill. We certainly ought to be able to have something to say in regard to the matter, but if it goes to the bureau of agriculture, of course the druggists are left out.

THE SECRETARY—I should like to say before this question is passed over, I have got a copy of the original bill here. It is not necessary to read it; I am rather surprised to learn, however, that the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, which has been organized for the promotion of pharmacy and the suppression of the adulteration of drugs, is afraid to give expression in favor, in such broad general terms as are here presented, of any legislation which is intended to suppress adulteration. While I do not profess to be one of the leaders or pharmaceutical fathers of this country, and while I do not claim to have done anything more than what everybody ought to do connected with pharmacy, I certainly feel more pride in the voca-



tion of pharmacy than to stand openly here and declare that I do not dare, for fear there is something or other hidden behind this law, to stand up here in favor of a measure which has received the attention of not only every civilized country in the world, but has become one of the most pressing questions before the great American people. It was only two weeks ago that a delegation of this state association was represented at the meeting of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, and this question came up for discussion. Mr. Ebert and several others were present. Mr. Ebert at that time made the same objection he is making now, and he there and then called upon two members of the committee on revision of the Pharmacopœia, to get their opinion as to the prospect or probability of the introduction of standardized preparations into the Pharmacopœia. He was substantially told by Prof. Remington as to the extent of the introduction of standardized preparations into the Pharmacopœia, and it is not more than what Mr. Ebert himself has substantially indorsed as being the limit of standardized preparations in the Pharmacopœia. Prof. Lloyd being called upon, added only three to the preparations in the Pharmacopœia, cinchona, nux vomica and opium, which have been recognized as the three drugs to which standardized preparations should be limited. This is nothing but simply working up a scare among druggists to prevent them from adopting the only means they have at their disposal, when they get together in annual convention, to act upon questions that may be possibly even broader as connected with the public welfare than those directly related to trade interests legislation. I, for one, am always perfectly willing to stand up and favor any legislation tending to suppress adulteration, and I say that no honest pharmacist, in the professional sense of course, can do otherwise.

MR. EBERT—I will simply say in reply to that that I want to bring this home practically to you. The gentleman who has just spoken said the preparations of cinchona, nux vomica and

opium would be standardized. Take fluid extract of cinchona as an illustration; you buy it from some manufacturer, and you put it on your shelf; most of you have seen the result—some of it in about a month or two is precipitated; a man comes into your store and gets an ounce of it and has it analyzed; \$50 fine. Now, I do not want such a halter around my neck—to have some spy come around and try my fluid extract cinchona which I have not made myself.

MR. MARTIN—No matter which position we take here or what the result of the vote is, it will not change the matter in contest. The vote of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association will not carry the measure, nor will it knock it out in congress. It simply puts us on record as favoring or not favoring the adulteration of foods and drugs.

MR. PATTERSON—I am inclined to think that perhaps all do not understand what the result of this vote will be. My remarks were made on the supposition that we were indorsing the bill now before congress. I am opposed to doing that until I know more definitely what that bill is. I do not believe any of us are here to vote against any measure that is calculated to promote purity in drugs and foods and to prevent adulteration; but I do not wish to be recorded as favoring the bill now before congress.

MR. VON HERMANN—I believe that Mr. Hallberg has represented the theoretical part, and Mr. Ebert represents the practical part. I have not the slightest doubt that there is not a single gentleman in this association who does not try his level best to use nothing else but the purest drugs he can get in the market. An inspector may take the goods from our shelves and send them to a chemical laboratory, probably to a laboratory where they do not know how to make an analysis, and as Mr. Ebert says, we shall have to pay \$50 and costs.

MR. EBERT—Yes; and the expense of making the examination.

MR. VON HERMANN—The Illinois association is certainly in favor of using nothing but the purest of drugs, and I believe every member will pledge himself to buy nothing but the best he can procure. I think this law ought to be considered and laid on the shelf for another year.

MR. CULVER—I am in favor of approving this bill, because in a general way it is in the interest of progress, and we cannot afford to block the wheels.

MR. FORSYTH—Perhaps some members have lost sight of the fact that this report of the committee does not pledge this association to recommend any plan; it simply says that we are in favor of any legislation looking to the prevention of the adulteration of food and drugs. The question is: Do we or do we not? That is all.

MR. PATTERSON—Mr. Chairman, I ask for the reading of that again, because I understood it to be an indorsement of the bill now before congress.

MR. FORSYTH—No, sir, the committee don't report that way.

MR. TRAVIS—I think from the reading of it that ninety per cent of the gentlemen present would understand that we intend to indorse the bill now before congress. I do not wish to go on record as indorsing the bill; I am with Mr. Ebert on that. I know there are some of these preparations that are very unstable and are not kept up to the standard. As he said, there are some of these inspectors that will want to examine some cinchona or nux vomica and the first thing you know you will have an appointment before some high priest to put up your little \$50. I don't believe we want to go on record as indorsing any such legislation. I have thrown away many dollars' worth of drugs because they were not up to the standard; I am willing and expect to do it again, but I do not feel like voting for this legislation just now because I do not believe we can afford to do it.

DR. W. H. KIRBY, Chestnut—I do not think it would look very well for us druggists to go against that resolution altogether. We are not here looking after our own interests altogether; we are here to recommend and hold up anything that is for the benefit and improvement of our profession. Some man here says “my standard” and “your standard”; that is no standard; we have got to have a recognized standard. A physician sometimes sends in a prescription to us; if I put up Dr. Somebody’s prescription and add my own tincture to it, that is not the standard; no wonder physicians do not want to send prescriptions to us; they realize that sometimes druggists do not have medicines up to the standard. If this legislation is a humbug, just scratch out that work “legislation” and pass the resolution. The resolution is right in a sense. I move that the words “national legislation” in that resolution be struck out.

MR. FLEURY—I have read over the Paddock pure food bill as amended, and in its present form from my standpoint I am opposed to the bill. I am in favor of pure drugs and pure food, most certainly, but not in favor of the Paddock bill. I have talked with a great number of pharmacists in regard to that matter, and think it will work great hardship upon druggists in its present form. I do not think the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association can afford to go upon record as indorsing that bill; am satisfied it was not the intention of the committee to indorse the bill. We cannot afford to go on record except in favor of pure food and pure drugs, and if the committee are willing to insert something of that nature, I am in favor of adopting it; but we should take no action that might be construed as an indorsement of the Paddock bill in its present form.

MR. PATTERSON—That would be all right; nobody would object to that.

MR. WHELPLEY—Mr. President, every question is said to have two sides, and it is sometimes interesting to see how these

different sides are viewed by various classes of observers. A few days ago I read a letter from a prominent manufacturer of patent medicines in the east, to a large manufacturer in the west. The letter in substance was this; "By all means use all in your power to prevent the passage of the Paddock pure food bill. I have not time to point out the many objections, but you will be able to see them in the daily papers. Between us this bill is the entering wedge to legislation requiring manufacturers of patent medicines to publish their formulas."

MR. McCANN—The pharmacy law of the state of Illinois has a clause providing a \$50 fine for any adulteration of drugs. You will find that in our law as now in force in the state of Illinois. I do not see why this association should attempt anything further in that direction. The Dispensatory is the standard; we adopt that as a national formula, and of course if a person wishes to go into a drug store and look up adulterated goods, he can go before any court in this state and have a druggist fined for keeping goods that are not up to the standard of the Pharmacopœia. So far as food is concerned, I would be in favor of voting on that question, but as to the clause as read, I think it is unnecessary for us to indorse it.

MR. MARTIN—If the adoption of the report of the committee is placing a halter around our necks, then we have placed a halter around our necks already in passing the pharmacy law.

MR. PATTERSON—If the words "national legislation" are stricken out, there is no objection to the clause.

MR. LOEHR—If that is stricken out then there is no sense in the clause of the report.

MR. HALLBERG—I suggest as an amendment "that we are in favor of all measures calculated to insure pure food and drugs."

The clause as amended was adopted.

Mr. Loehr read the fourth section of the report.

On motion of Mr. Martin the clause was adopted.

Mr. Loehr then read the fifth section.

Mr. Sohrbeck moved the adoption of the clause.

Mr. Ebert moved as an amendment the addition of the words, "and to all the meetings of the different state organizations that meet in Chicago."

Mr. Sohrbeck accepted the amendment, and the clause as amended was adopted.

The remaining clauses of the report were then read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Loehr, the report as a whole as amended was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Loehr a vote of thanks was given to the retiring president of the association, Mr. Robert C. Hattenhauer, of Peru.

Mr. Loehr read the report of the committee on board of pharmacy records, which was received and filed.

The report was as follows:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BOARD OF PHARMACY RECORDS.

*Gentlemen.*—Your committee begs leave to report that we have examined the books and records in the secretary's office and find the system of bookkeeping to be highly commendable and the amounts correct. The method of filing original applications and renewals is perfectly satisfactory, showing in a concise form the disposition made in each case. In the case of delinquents, the board will order at its present session the secretary to serve notice that if remittance is not received from them within thirty days their case will be referred to the prosecution committee of the board. We find the number of registered pharmacist renewals on June 1, 1892, to be 3,709; registered assistant renewals to be 685; number of delinquent registered pharmacists to be 180; registered assistants to be 64. Registered pharmacists by examination, 134; registered assistants by examination, 112. Registered pharmacists, original registrations, 34; registered assistants, original registrations, 87.

We commend the manner of keeping the certificates in book form with stub attached, they being consecutively numbered, the secretary being held responsible for the number of certificates in his possession.

We cannot too highly commend the system of examination of applicants for registration adopted by the board in January last, which

consists of a thorough practical demonstration of the ability of the applicant, such as reading and compounding prescriptions, preparations of pills, powders, emulsions, ointments and neatness of package, also the oral and printed questions submitted to them. We consider this mode of examination fair and fully sufficient to test the knowledge of applicants, we having had the pleasure of witnessing the examination in all its details. Under the former system, the questions submitted were too scientific and theoretical, often debarring a worthy applicant from passing a successful examination, and of no practical utility.

We congratulate the association for their very able and efficient board and their inauguration of a system of examination perfect in detail and eminently fair to applicants. Also for their able and efficient secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

THEO. C. LOEHR, *Chairman.*

D. S. DYSON.

R. W. DILLER.

CHAS. A. STRATHMAN.

HENRY SMITH.

Mr. Strathman read the report of the committee on the secretary's and treasurer's reports as follows:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY'S AND TREASURER'S REPORTS.

##### TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION:

Your committee on secretary's and treasurer's reports respectfully submit that we find the financial report of the secretary correct.

In view of the fact of there being no funds in the treasury and the association being in debt for over one hundred dollars (\$100), we would recommend that a printed report of the proceedings of this thirteenth annual meeting not be issued until such a time as the financial status of the association will warrant. It is evident to every member present at this meeting that either the annual fee must be increased to \$1.50 (one dollar and fifty cents) or other means devised for raising funds to defray necessary expenses of the association.

We do highly compliment our secretary for the efficient manner in which he has filled his office.

We find the secretary's and treasurer's report correct in every particular, and suggest that a vote of thanks be extended them both for their labors in our behalf.

CHARLES A. STRATHMAN.

B. F. MICHELS.

G. H. SOHRBECK.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 7, 1892.

Mr. Green moved that the report be received.

Mr. Forsyth moved that that portion of the report, recommending that no proceedings of this meeting be published, be stricken out.

MR. HALLBERG—I will give my views on the subject from my experience last year. We have disbursed about \$1,100. We secured \$540 by voluntary contributions, and that required over \$250 to get. We sent out altogether probably upwards of 10,000 circulars requesting contributions, most of them with two-cent stamps, as a common circular with a one-cent stamp, the average member would throw in the waste basket. That left us, as I stated in my report, about \$110 to pay for the stenographic report and the secretary's bills of last year, and only \$100 to get out the proceedings with. The proceedings cost \$538, and it cost to send them out \$200, leaving a deficit due the secretary of about \$100. Now, if the same amount of labor and energy had been expended upon the legitimate work of the association we could have done a great deal of work and possibly some good to the association. I do not think it is possible to get any one that can handle all this business of 4,000 men as it ought to be handled without taking a great deal more time than he can possibly devote to it. Four thousand men is simply awful when we consider that the American Pharmaceutical Association has not more than 1,400 members, and Missouri has not over 1,100 members. We have received back a stack of reports on which we had to pay five cents return postage, very many of the members to whom they were sent having refused to take them, thinking perhaps there was a string tied to them.

MR. VON HERMANN—It strikes me as a little singular, this talk of the association having 4,000 members. I do not see the 4,000, and I have never been present at any meeting where I have seen anything to justify the idea that this association has 4,000 members. It seems to me the Illinois association



should have enough self-respect to pay its own expenses. I am convinced that every one who takes an interest in the affairs of the association will pay an annual fee such as will make it impossible for us to have to listen to reports and postpone the publication of the reports of the association for want of funds.

**THE PRESIDENT**—As Mr. Moffitt, of Missouri, is on the floor this afternoon, and as he has been largely instrumental in making the eminent success of the Missouri association, perhaps he can give us some light upon the subject.

**MR. MOFFITT**—We are very much interested in Missouri in our state association. In 1886 the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association numbered about 130; I think we will find when we meet next week that our association will number almost 1,300. Our attendance has run from thirty members in 1886 to over 500 at our last meeting. Out of these 500 there were probably 350 druggists, about fifty representatives of wholesale houses, and the balance were ladies and children. What has attracted from year to year these members to our meetings?

The revenue of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association is derived from a fee of \$1 per member paid into the treasury. That gives us ample funds to publish our proceedings and to mail a copy to every member. We believe that to be a duty that we owe to the members who cannot attend the meeting, that they shall at least know what we have done when we have been assembled. The most attractive feature of our meetings is our entertainment. No part of the funds that are received from dues are expended on the entertainment, with the exception of the funds for badges. We provide every one who is present with a suitable badge; that is the only thing that is paid out of the general funds. The rest of the entertainment fund is contributed by the wholesale houses, and the members of the entertainment committee raise funds sufficient to give a very agreeable entertainment each year. The only criticism

that has been made upon Missouri has been that our entertainment has detracted from our business meetings; but I think that those who have attended our meetings will bear me out when I say that that criticism is unjust and unfounded. I find in a report made by the representative from Illinois who attended our last meeting, he says: "The entertainment was as usual a prominent feature of the meeting, and no doubt brought many members to Excelsior Springs who would not have attended had they not known beforehand that a good time was in store for them. I want it distinctly understood that these entertainments do not in the least detract from the interest taken in the scientific proceedings." This report speaks for itself. We find that the druggists of Missouri are taking a great interest in our meetings; we find no trouble to attend to the business of the association when we get the people on the grounds. I do not think the Missouri association would be a success without the entertainment. I do not think the Missouri association meetings would be successful without we met at some place like Excelsior Springs or Sweet Springs or Pertle Springs, for the reason that if we met at Sedalia, Kansas City or other towns, our members could not be kept together as they are at one place. Excelsior Springs is a pleasure resort, has a magnificent hotel and very fine mineral waters, and the park there has probably ten acres; the members are all kept together and they cannot get away. We expect next week to have at least 600 or 700 people there; the hotel accommodations are now overtaxed, and they are talking of erecting tents on the grounds for many of our members. We have provided an entertainment that I think excels anything we have ever attempted. We are to give over \$1,000 in prizes for sports.

I am satisfied that we will have no difficulty in getting within the next two years every druggist in the state to join the association. There are now over 1,300 members, and I believe

in Missouri there are about 1,800 druggists. Our plan to get these members is as follows: We have a membership committee, whose duty it is to bring in new members; this membership committee enlists the services of houses who travel through the state; all the traveling men of the state are recognized as members of the membership committee; they are all provided with blanks, and as they make their rounds among the dealers they secure their names for membership, and also enlist their enthusiasm in the meetings.

I want to say to you that we will be very glad to undertake not only to entertain all the Missouri association next week, but also every member of this association who can be there. Our hearts are very large; the purse string is all right; we have plenty of accommodations, and I am satisfied that if you will come there once, you will come again. We make a convert of every man who comes to one of our meetings. Now, you might say it would be possible, perhaps, to have our meetings largely attended without an entertainment; but we have not found it so. I am satisfied that if we were to drop our entertainment feature, we would not have anybody there next year, except, perhaps, a few professors of colleges and persons interested in pharmacy. Outside of that we would not have the druggists of the state. By providing an entertainment and a real outing for our members, we gain their hearty co-operation in anything we undertake. We have enlisted the good will of all the members of our legislature in the work, and we propose this time to invite the members of the committees, to whom our legislative matters will be referred, to attend our meeting at the expense of the entertainment committee; so that when next spring comes around we hope to have these gentlemen in such a frame of mind that any pharmacy bill we may introduce may be carried through as we may direct.

MR. MARTIN—I would like to ask the gentleman to give us the information how they obtained that \$1,000 for the sports.

MR. MOFFITT—Last year we did not attempt any such thing as we have this year, but I am satisfied that the committee could have secured \$2,000 worth as well as \$1,000 worth. We have had a good many prizes offered to us that we could not entertain at all, because we did not have the time. Now, there may be some of you who do not understand exactly what the character of this entertainment is. We meet on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock; our meeting will occur from 10 to 12; we adjourn promptly at 12 for dinner, and meet promptly at 2. We meet from 2 to 4 in the afternoon, having two sessions each day for the business of the association. At 4 o'clock promptly we adjourn and our sports commence. The first thing we will have a wheelbarrow race and you will be surprised to find how these druggists limber themselves in going to these races. In the evening we have a promenade concert; the gentlemen bring their wives and children there, and there is plenty of accommodation for them. We have a ladies' committee to introduce them, and the ladies feel at home. We have a set of dissolving views, and we take the pill makers around the world, journeying from Excelsior Springs to St. Louis, then to the Lincoln monument here, then to Niagara Falls and across to Europe, during our progress visiting the European galleries and every point of interest; and the members are very much astonished to find that they have gone around the world and back by way of China and San Francisco in an hour and a half. After that we have dancing until 12 o'clock. The next evening we have a grand progressive euchre party at which the ladies join—perhaps 100 tables. This does not interfere with the sessions of the association at all; we have our entertainments so sandwiched that they do not interfere with it. Now, regarding the gentleman's question as to how we secure these prizes—the chairman of the entertainment committee happens to be in the wholesale drug business and well acquainted with the leading manufacturers of the country. A single line

to these gentlemen apprises these manufacturers of what is wanted, and they are very glad to subscribe.

MR. VON HERMANN—What is the membership fee of the Missouri association?

MR. MOFFITT—\$1 a year. That pays all expenses, and we sometimes have a very handsome surplus. At all times we pay our secretary \$100 a year and pay for printing perhaps 1,500 copies of our proceedings and all other expenses. If you will appoint an entertainment committee, I will be very glad to give them any points that I may have to communicate.

MR. HALLBERG—The motion of Mr. Forsyth was that the following be stricken out: "That no printed reports of the proceedings of the thirteenth annual meeting be issued until such time as the financial status of the association will warrant." Of course the remarks of Mr. Moffitt have a direct bearing upon this point. He has indicated to us the condition of our association as contrasted with the condition of the Missouri association. I believed for the last three years that our plan of organization was the ideal one; I have come to the conclusion that it is not, and I believe that sooner or later we will have to come back to the old plan, and work on the same basis as the Missouri association.

The amendment of Mr. Forsyth was carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth the report as amended was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT—This completes the reports of committees, I believe. An amendment to the constitution was proposed last year, article V, sections 2 and 3, relating to the secretary and treasurer—" *That they shall give a sufficient bond within sixty days after their election, subject to the approval of the president.*"

It was formerly subject to the approval of the executive committee. An amendment to the constitution, I believe, requires two-thirds. Are you ready to vote upon this?

MR. HALLBERG—The secretary would simply explain that Mr. Culver suggested this change. To have the executive committee pass upon the bond may require considerable delay, as the executive committee may not meet until perhaps six months after the annual meeting, and possibly might not meet at all. It is therefore moved to change it so as to have this done within sixty days after his election by the president.

The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. T. H. Patterson, the amendment to article III, section 1, by-laws relating to the appointment of the committee be amended to read: "*The president shall within sixty days after each annual meeting appoint the following committees*" was carried.

On motion of Mr. Ebert, the executive committee was empowered to fix the time for the next meeting, to be held in Chicago.

The secretary read the report of the vote on nominees to the Board of Pharmacy, as follows:

#### REPORT OF VOTE ON NOMINEES ON VACANCY ON BOARD OF PHARMACY.

(CAUSED BY EXPIRATION OF THE TERM OF OFFICE OF W. P. BOYD, ARCOLA, DOUGLAS COUNTY, 15TH DISTRICT, DECEMBER 31, 1892.)

At the meeting of the executive committee, November 19, the following were nominated, vacancies being filled subsequently by correspondence with members of executive committee. In the cases of two of the nominees at large, Messrs. J. T. Frantz, of Danville, and H. W. C. Martin, of Chicago, declined in favor of C. H. Grube, of Robinson, and W. K. Forsyth, of Chicago, respectively.

##### NOMINEES AT LARGE.

- C. H. Grube, Robinson, Crawford county (sixteenth district).
- R. W. Dodds, Springfield, Sangamon county (thirteenth district).
- A. A. Culver, Momence, Kankakee county (ninth district).
- Chas. C. Reed, Lincoln, Logan county (fourteenth district).
- W. K. Forsyth, Chicago, Cook county (first district).

First district—A. C. Musselwhite, Chicago.

Second district—W. T. Mason, Chicago.

Third district—George S. Miller, Chicago.

Fourth district—C. L. Feldkamp, Chicago.

Fifth district—George B. Cummings, Highland Park

Sixth district—John R. Porter, Rockford.

Seventh district—G. A. Anthony, Kewanee.

Eighth district—C. J. Lutz, Ottawa.

Ninth district—Joseph E. Smith, Kankakee.

Tenth district—Albert Zimmermann, Peoria.

Eleventh district—A. V. T. Gilbert, Monmouth.

Twelfth district—Francis M. Mytinger, Whitehall.

Thirteenth district—W. A. Alcott, Jacksonville.

Fourteenth district—Z. Taylor, Elkhart.

Fifteenth district—F. G. Irwin, Danville.

Sixteenth district—William Bower, Olney.

Seventeenth district—Wilbur Ralston, Hillsboro.

Eighteenth district—Henry Steingoetter, Belleville.

Nineteenth district—Joshua H. Grace, Harrisburg.

Twentieth district—Math. C. Metzger, Cairo.

Five thousand cards were printed, and 4,500 sent to the secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, who inclosed one in each certificate mailed after January 1. Of these, 809 cards were received, 700 having been properly filled out with vote for five names, sixty voting for ten names, twenty-four names of voters not being on the list of registered pharmacists, seventeen without signatures and eight being duplicates. In the exhibit, those voting for ten have been included, giving each candidate one-half vote.

#### VOTE ON NOMINEES ILLINOIS BOARD OF PHARMACY, 1892.

W. K. Forsyth.....	Chicago.....	358
C. H. Grube.....	Robinson.....	275
A. A. Culver.....	Momence.....	222
R. N. Dodds.....	Springfield.....	220
A. Zimmermann.....	Peoria.....	205
C. L. Feldkamp.....	Chicago.....	198
Charles A. Reed.....	Lincoln.....	195
William A. Bower.....	Olney.....	194
William T. Mason.....	Chicago.....	170
George S. Miller.....	Chicago.....	155½
W. A. Alcott.....	Jacksonville.....	144½
Math. C. Metzger.....	Cairo.....	139½
John R. Porter.....	Rockford.....	135½
A. C. Musselwhite.....	Chicago.....	134
F. G. Irwin.....	Danville.....	132
C. J. Lutz.....	Ottawa.....	105
Joseph E. Smith.....	Kankakee.....	103½
Wilbur Ralston.....	Hillsboro.....	94½
Henry Steingoetter.....	Belleville.....	93
George B. Cummings.....	Highland.....	78½
Joshua H. Grace.....	Harrisburg.....	80
G. A. Anthony.....	Kewanee.....	75½
A. V. T. Gilbert.....	Monmouth.....	73
Francis Mytinger.....	Whitehall.....	54½
Zach Taylor.....	Elkhart.....	45

Mr. Martin moved that the seventy half-split votes be stricken off, which was agreed to.

After considerable discussion, the president announced the five candidates receiving the highest number of votes for members of the Board of Pharmacy, as follows:

W. K. Forsyth.....	Chicago .....	338
C. H. Grube.....	Robinson.....	275
A. A. Culver.....	Momence.....	222
R. N. Dodds.....	Springfield.....	220
Albert Zimmermann.....	Peoria.....	205

MR. PATTERSON—I suggest that inasmuch as there has been some feeling in regard to the inadvertence of our president in placing the names before the association, that we depart from the custom adopted at the last meeting, and that we at this meeting select three from this list, and confine our vote to the five having the highest number of votes.

MR. FORSYTH—So far as I am personally concerned, I want to withdraw my name from any consideration of this whatever. It is a well known fact that Chicago has now two members, and the substitution of my name was simply to fill in a blank. It was never intended that I should receive any such complimentary vote as I did, nor could I accept if I should be chosen. I could not allow my name to go before the governor under any consideration.

MR. GREEN, Bloomington—I move that we proceed to the selection of three names from the five who have received the highest number of votes. I believe that is the safer way to proceed. The five gentlemen polled these votes as the expression of the trade all over the state, and it ought not to be disregarded.

THE PRESIDENT—I do not think the chair could entertain any other proposition.

Mr. Travis seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The president appointed Messrs. Martin, Ebert and Scherer as tellers.



MR. FORSYTH—Mr. President, I hope you will state to the meeting that I have declined to allow my name to be used.

THE PRESIDENT—C. H. Grube, A. A. Culver, R. N. Dodds, A. Zimmermann and C. L. Feldkamp are the next five names. Members will understand that they are to vote for three names out of the five candidates. They cannot give one candidate three votes nor two candidates one and one-half each. They have to vote for three candidates.

In counting the ballots one-half vote for Mr. Culver was discovered, and on motion of Mr. Forsyth it was thrown out.

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Culver has received forty-nine votes, Mr. Dodds, forty-five, Mr. Zimmermann, thirty-three, Mr. Grube, nineteen, Mr. Feldkamp, nineteen and Mr. Forsyth, three. Messrs. Culver, Dodds and Zimmermann, having received the highest number of votes, are declared the candidates to be named to the governor for appointment by the secretary of the association.

MR. VON HERMANN—I move we now proceed to the election of officers.

THE PRESIDENT—Nominations will be in order. The same tellers will kindly officiate again.

MR. CULVER—In view of the fact that our next meeting will take place in Chicago during the World's Fair, and that in all probability our next meeting will be the greatest meeting of the I. P. A. on record, and probably the greatest meeting we will ever have, in point of attendance, at least—I understand that distinguished pharmacists from across the ocean are expected to be present, and that very many distinguished pharmacists from all over the United States will be present—and in view of the fact that the I. P. A. will probably have to take the leading stand in this matter, that these pharmacists from abroad will have to be received and entertained, and there will be a great deal of detail work to attend to in the way of the necessary arrangements for the meeting and for their entertainment,

while we have other worthy men in the association who will make excellent presiding officers, I believe it is simply good business policy under the circumstances to appoint our presiding officer from the city of Chicago.

We have a gentleman in Chicago, an old and honorable druggist, a man of splendid ability, and I take great pleasure in nominating W. K. Forsyth for the position.

MR. TRAVIS—With due regard for the gentleman who is nominated, and to what Mr. Culver has said, I think there are others who could take charge of the matter who do not live in Chicago, and who could conduct the business of the association so that it will be satisfactory to all. I therefore would place in nomination as president of this association for the ensuing year, Mr. Hatch, of Jacksonville.

Mr. Frantz, Danville, seconded the nomination.

MR. FORSYTH—I move that the election of Mr. Hatch be made unanimous.

Mr. Wikoff seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Martin nominated Mr. Theodore C. Loehr for first vice-president.

Mr. Strathman seconded the nomination.

Mr. Green nominated Mr. Thomas Knoebel, of East St. Louis, for second vice-president.

Mr. Von Hermann seconded the nomination.

Mr. Ebert nominated Mr. Forsyth for third vice-president, but Mr. Forsyth declined, and nominated Mr. Ebert, who also declined.

Mr. Strathman nominated C. L. Feldkamp, of Chicago, for third vice-president.

On motion of Mr. Martin the following gentlemen were declared elected vice-presidents in the order named: First vice-president, Mr. Loehr; second vice-president, Mr. Knoebel; third vice-president, Mr. Feldkamp.

Mr. Von Hermann nominated Mr. Charles Reed, of Lincoln, as treasurer, which was seconded by Mr. Ebert, and Mr. Reed was declared unanimously elected treasurer of the association for the ensuing year.

Mr. Strathman nominated Mr. Frank Fleury, of Springfield, as secretary of the association.

MR. MARTIN—I wish to be consistent with the position I have taken in previous years. I do not think the office of secretary of the Board of Pharmacy should be joined with that of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. It seems to me that the work of one office is sufficient to keep one man's mind busy.

MR. STRATHMAN—Mr. Fleury has been seen and the gentlemen interested more particularly than we are, and we have the consent of the majority of the druggists in meeting to-day. We believe the unanimous choice of this meeting is for Frank Fleury.

MR. GREEN—I concur generally in the idea set forth by Mr. Martin. I have held to that idea for several years; but our next annual meeting will be during the session of the World's Fair, and there are some considerations that make it advisable this year at least to waive our objections to his taking the office provided he will do the work, and he says he will. It is more than likely that the Board of Pharmacy will be provided for in some of the buildings of the World's Fair, and it becomes incumbent on them to a greater or less extent to act as a committee of entertainment to the pharmacists from abroad. It seems, therefore, it might be possible that this year would be a favorable exception to the rule, and that Mr. Fleury's services would be for the interests of pharmacy aside from his connection with pharmacy generally. There are some other considerations in connection with publishing the proceedings that might possibly make Mr. Fleury's services valuable to this association. Now, the Board of Pharmacy do not desire this, and if left to themselves they would say no; we have all the

responsibility we want, and we do not want any room for criticism by this association, on our secretary, or on ourselves. We want to keep these organizations separate. Mr. Martin is right about that, and I only rise to make an explanation as to why we make this year an exception.

Mr. Forsyth nominated Mr. C. S. Hallberg.

MR. HALLBERG—*Mr. President and Fellow-Members:* I think it is about time that I was relieved of the secretaryship; but while I unquestionably would not be a candidate for the nomination, I would nominate myself again if I thought that this office was liable to get into the hands of some one who would not properly care for the interests of the association. If I were to pick or choose as to the man who has got the general rotundity of character as well as the appearance, a man whose name and fame are spread all over our state, a man who unquestionably has got the time and facilities at his disposal and the inclination and spirit to conduct the work, I could not select any one except Mr. Frank Fleury, of Springfield; and for that reason I would instruct the secretary to cast the ballot for the election of Frank Fleury, of Springfield, for secretary. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT—Mr. Frank Fleury is the unanimous choice of the association for secretary.

MR. FORSYTH—I wish to give notice of a proposed amendment to section 2, article III of the constitution, providing as follows:

“Any pharmacist in good professional and moral standing who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, residing in the state, whether in business for himself or in the employ of another pharmacist, shall be eligible to membership.” Also to amend the by-laws by adding:

“Every member shall pay annually into the hands of the secretary the sum of \$1. Any one in arrears at the annual meeting shall not be entitled to vote, and any one neglecting to

pay said dues for three successive years shall lose his membership."

**THE PRESIDENT**—It will be laid over till next meeting.

**Mr. Meissner**, of La Porte, secretary of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association, was introduced and said: "Gentlemen of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, I find I have got here a little late. I thought to have come here and got a few pointers because I understood you were to have a three days' session. But delayed by the trains being late, I missed my connection and did not get here till this afternoon, for which I am very sorry."

**MR. STRATHMAN**—I move that in behalf of this association we tender thanks to the druggists of Springfield, and to the state of Illinois, for the use of this room, and especially to the druggists of Springfield for their kind entertainment during our stay in this city.

**Mr. Travis** seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

**MR. HATTENHAUER**—I move that the thanks of this association be tendered to Prof. Hallberg, for his able services as secretary during the past two years.

**Mr. Travis** seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

On motion of **Mr. Travis** the convention adjourned, subject to the call of the executive committee.



## SUPPLEMENT.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADULTERATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Your committee on the subject of adulteration of drugs beg to submit the following report on the results of their investigations:

**GUM ARABIC.**—Six samples of the powdered gum were examined chemically. All were free from starch and dextrin. Numbers 2 and 4 were reported unfit for use in emulsions. The examination shows that the gum used in preparing the powder was of an exceedingly poor quality. In fact, we might assume intentional adulteration, as the examination of the ash in these two samples shows the presence of abnormal amounts of mineral matter, and this mineral matter is different in chemical composition from that obtained from pure gum arabic. While a good sample should never show more than 4 per cent of ash, these two samples yielded 10.4 per cent and 8.3 per cent, respectively. The ash from sample No. 2 contained 15.6 per cent of carbonate of sodium (with some potassium), 0.9 per cent of alumina, 18.2 per cent of carbonate of magnesium and 65.3 per cent of carbonate of sodium. The ash from sample No. 4 was free from alumina, but rich in sodium and magnesium salts.

No.	Per cent of insoluble in water.	Per cent of ash.	Impurities.
1	trace	2.6	.....
2	16.76	10.4	{ Insoluble gum mineral matter (Al, Mg, Na, K)
3	trace	3.1	.....
4	12.1	8.3	{ Insoluble gum, mineral matter
5	trace	2.6	.....
6	trace	2.9	.....

**DEXTRIN.**—The difficulty of obtaining satisfactory results with commercial dextrin led to the examination of a few samples. The impurities are probably to be considered as arising from want of care in manufacturing. A purified dextrin should be completely soluble in water. Sample No. 5 contains but sixty per cent of dextrin. The ash was composed of the sulphates and carbonates of calcium and magnesium, and some silica (sand):

No.	Per cent of dextrin.	Per cent of grape sugar.	Insoluble matter, ash, starch, etc.
1	75.60	8.50	11.11
2	62.35	1.90	15.60
3	69.12	2.53	9.33
4	73.22	3.87	8.96
5	60.10	5.16	29.42

**ASAFÆTIDA.**—It is scarcely necessary to call attention to adulterations of this gum resin. A superficial inspection of the irregular masses found in commerce reveals the presence of impurities. Grains of sand, pebbles and stones weighing fifty grams were removed from samples shown us. One sample was nothing but sulphate of calcium impregnated with a little of the gum resin. Six samples of powdered asafætida were subjected to chemical tests and were found to be adulterated to the extent of from fifty to sixty per cent. The mineral adulterant was sulphate of calcium.

No.	Per cent of resin.	Per cent of gummy matters.	Per cent of ash.
1	23.2	14.2	46.1
2	27.6	13.3	49.8
3	27.17	16.8	44.8
4	24.5	12.0	51.4
5	21.7	10.7	53.1
6	25.3	11.4	43.3

**MYRRH.**—Two samples of the powder were examined. No. 1 was pure, No. 2 was adulterated with mineral matter and an inferior resin.

No.	Per cent of resin.	Per cent of ash.
1	35.2	8.2
2	38.0	24.1

**GAMBOGE.**—The examination shows the powdered samples to be inferior in quality. Nos. 1 and 2 were in cylindrical pieces; they contained 76.2 and 81.5 per cent of resin, respectively. The powdered samples (Nos. 3 and 4) yielded about twenty-five per cent less resin.

No.	Per cent of resin.	Per cent of ash.
1	76.2	1.2
2	81.5	0.6
3	57.1	1.7
4	55.0	1.9

**ALOES.**—Three samples of powdered aloes were tested as to their solubility in alcohol and in two per cent solution of carbonate of sodium. There should be but little residue.

No.	Per cent insoluble in alcohol.	Per cent insoluble in dilute sol. of $\text{Na}^2\text{CO}_3$ .	Ash.
1.	23.0	16.1	6.9
2.	19.3	13.5	2.6
3.	22.1	18.0	10.4

**SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER.**—Special attention was given to the per cent of nitrous ether and to the presence of free acid and aldehyde.

Free acids operate injuriously by their chemical action when mixed with substances with which they may react. The results obtained show that in some cases little attention is given to the proper preservation of this important remedy. The fresh samples obtained from wholesale druggists responded well to the tests. Out of twelve samples purchased in various retail stores we report three (Nos. 3, 4, 5) that are entirely unfit for use. One sample of concentrated nitrous ether was found wanting in quality.

No.	Per cent of ethyl nitrite.	Per cent of nitrous acid.	Per cent of acetic acid.	Per cent of aldehyde.
1.	4.4	....	....	....
2.	5.28	....	....	....
3.	0.12	0.59	1.1	0.8
4.	1.12	0.47	0.3	0.6
5.	0.98	0.19	0.4	0.7

C. P. ACIDS.—Hydrochloric, nitric and sulphuric acid, as obtained from five different manufacturers, were examined. While none were strictly chemically pure, no valid objection could be raised as to quality.

BLAUD'S PILLS.—Our attention was called to a sample of gelatin coated pills of carbonate of iron. Four samples of various manufacture were examined. Two of these were of exceptional quality, one was moderately fair, the fourth was worthless. In this last sample the iron was chiefly in the state of ferric oxide. It was insoluble in cold concentrated hydrochloric acid, and required prolonged boiling with strong acid for complete solution.

ROCK CANDY SYRUPS.—This article seemed to offer a good field for investigation, as all samples at our disposal had a reducing action on Fehling's solution; but, contrary to expectations, they were found to be unadulterated. They contained from sixty-five to sixty-nine per cent of cane sugar. The amount of glucose present in Nos. 3 and 5 is too small to be considered in the light of intentional adulteration. Its presence is due to the use of inferior grades of cane sugar.

No.	Spec. gravity.	Per cent of glucose.
1.	1.330	0.5
2.	1.330	trace
3.	1.337	2.0
4.	1.315	trace
5.	1.333	0.8

Signed, ALBERT G. MANNS, *Chairman*.  
G. H. ADAMICK.  
HARRY W. SCHUH.



## ON THE PREPARATION OF GUN COTTON.

BY J. G. FLINT, PH. G., DECATUR, ILL.

Perhaps no other formula given in the United States Pharmacopœia has proven so unsatisfactory in results in the hands of the majority of pharmacists as the one given for making gun cotton. What the result would be has always been an uncertainty with even the most careful and experienced manipulators. Sometimes the fiber would appear unaffected after long exposure to the action of the acids. Again, it would disappear entirely, having been dissolved without so much as coloring the mixture. Still again, it would, under apparently similar conditions, assume a hard, granular structure, being insoluble, and equally as disappointing as if it had disappeared altogether. Sometimes success would crown the careful effort. So uncertain, however, have been the results that by far the largest number of pharmacists have entirely abandoned the practice of preparing their gun cotton. This practice may be well enough from a commercial point of view, but is not up to the present standard of intelligent pharmacy.

Having occasion to prepare this article frequently and in considerable quantities, we began some two years ago a series of careful experiments with the view of arriving at something like certainty and uniformity in its manufacture. We made, in all, thirty-six experiments, and what we have to offer is the result of the most careful observations taken during these experiments. We have tried every formula we could find in print and followed up every suggestion and hint we could find, as given by those who have experimented before. We have used mixtures of sulphuric acid and nitric acid, sulphuric acid and nitrates, acids of different degrees of concentration and in different proportions were tried, etc., but we soon came to the conclusion that the difficulty did not all reside in the strength of the oxidizing agents nor in the relative proportions in which they were exhibited.

The process by sulphuric acid and a nitrate we abandoned as objectionable in every way. It is very offensive, tedious, inelegant and too expensive for practical use. We also soon found that our acid mixture might be of correct proportions and of proper strength, and still failure result from other causes. Not only must the acid mixture be of sufficient strength and correct proportions, but the temperature must be just right; the cotton must be free from grease and perfectly dry; it must be introduced into the acids in a proper manner; taken out at the right time, washed and dried as it should be, if success is to be assured every time. To neglect any of these points is to invite failure; to observe them all is to insure success.

Before beginning this paper we prepared eleven samples by the instructions given below; all were readily soluble in the U. S. P. mixture of alcohol and ether, and each one yielded a brilliant limpid collodion of

very superior quality. We found by repeated tests that five ounces prepared by this process would make as much collodion as eight ounces prepared according to the instructions given in the Pharmacopœia.

We used a mixture consisting of twelve parts of concentrated sulphuric acid, six parts of concentrated nitric acid, and one part of absorbent cotton. In working with these proportions observe closely the following directions: Pour the sulphuric acid into an open stone jar in which the nitric acid has previously been placed. When the temperature has fallen to about  $35^{\circ}$  C., place the jar in a larger vessel and surround it with broken ice. Allow the temperature to fall to  $15^{\circ}$  C. Then take the cotton, a small portion at a time, and, having carefully loosened up any compact masses, lay it carefully on the surface of the acid and with a clean glass rod press it below the surface. Keep the thermometer in the acid and watch the temperature closely. Continue the additions of cotton until all is under the acid. If at any time the temperature rises above  $16.5^{\circ}$  or  $17^{\circ}$  C. stop the additions of cotton till the thermometer registers  $15^{\circ}$  again. Allow the jar to remain in the ice without cover for about five hours. Now drain off as much of the acid as possible, using a glass rod to press it out. When, as near as possible, all the acid has been removed, protect the hands with rubber gloves and take up the cotton in small portions and wash it quickly in a large vessel of cold water. As soon as the cotton reaches the water, move it about quickly and pull it apart to prevent too great an elevation of temperature. Wash in several portions of cold water. Wring out well and spread on clean boards or paper to dry.

Do not rinse in hot water or dry by artificial heat. You will greatly injure, if not completely spoil, your product if you do. We have spoiled several fairly good samples by placing in hot water. As soon as dry, the cotton is ready for use, and if the above directions have been observed faithfully, it will be all that can be desired. If any portion is to be kept for future use place it in an open jar and cover with distilled water. Cover the jar loosely. Do not keep in a tightly closed container; it will make trouble.

The United States Pharmacopœia is very faulty in the matter of temperature: We proved to our perfect satisfaction that anything above  $17^{\circ}$  C. will always be injurious and often disastrous. The proportion of nitric acid prescribed in the Pharmacopœia is much too large for good results. If the temperature be kept down as indicated above, the same acid mixture may be used repeatedly. We have used it successfully four times.

For nearly a year we have been working by the above process, sometimes preparing five pounds at a time, and have always had perfect success. The offensive fumes that are given off when a nitrate is used are avoided. A cotton with strong fiber is secured and a brilliant collodion of superior quality obtained.

## THE CAUSES OF PROPRIETARY REMEDIES PRESCRIPTION.\*

BY JOHN I. GILL, HAVANA.

A proprietary remedy is, as I understand it, a pharmaceutical preparation of medicinal agencies, the exact formula of which is kept secret by the manufacturers, and protected by a copyrighted name or a patent.

A large number of these preparations are constantly being thrown upon our market. The great success of many of them depends upon these following facts:

Lack of confidence of the physician in himself, which may result from his forgetting the table of doses, or compatibilities, or even the *Materia Medica*.

These preparations are advertised to the medical profession in such elegant style that the physician's attention is attracted, and he studies the neat little volume instead of reading his *Materia Medica*. Or the physician may have had some unsightly preparation sent out on his prescription by some incompetent pharmacist, and finally falls into the habit of using proprietary remedies, as he knows they will at least look nice and taste pleasant, besides having no dose or compatibility to figure on, the manufacturer doing that for him. On the other hand, the pharmacist, in order to supply the demands of his customers, must carry in stock any preparation which his neighbor physicians may feel disposed to prescribe.

Our drug journals, and many of you pharmacists, in resenting attacks upon our profession, by the physicians, will say that no incompetent pharmacists are practicing in this state. Practice alone does not make perfect in this business; it requires some study.

I recently had the opportunity to accept a position previously vacated by a man twenty years my senior, and who had been over twenty years in the drug business. This man thought there was no difference between calcined magnesium and carbonate of magnesium. He made tinct. iron and many other preparations according to the British Pharmacopœia. The British and United States formulas both being in the Dispensary, he supposed either to be correct, and always chose the cheapest or the simplest, and did not know what a Pharmacopœia was.

On one occasion a prescription had been filled by him, the patient consumed all the medicine and returned the bottle to be refilled,

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\* Answer to Query No. 12—"The prescribing of proprietary remedies by physicians is on the increase. In most instances it is a reflection upon the skill of the pharmacist and physician alike, and frequently of financial loss to both. How can this be remedied?"

I fully realize my inability to do justice to such a vastly important subject, and request you at the start to pardon my awkwardness at this, my first attempt at a contribution.

J. I. G.

remarking that the cork had to be tied down to keep it in the bottle. I examined the ingredients as they were put up, and found Syrup of Wild Cherry to be fermented. No wonder the cork blew out. There are many pharmacists to-day who use 4 F ammonia, undiluted, in prescription or for manufacturing purposes, and do not know it should be a particular strength. Some druggists buy their Elixirs and Dilute Acids, and many make tinctures from fluid extracts.

In one store, managed by a pharmacist *registered on experience*, I found Simple Syrup, burned almost to caramel; Aromatic Syrup of Rhubarb and Syrup of Blackberry were fermented; Solution of Carmine and Decolorized Tincture of Iodine contained such an excess of ammonia as to bring tears to the eyes; Tincture of Catechu, Kino and Ammoniated Gualic were gelatinized, as well as the Fluid Extracts of Senega, Stillingia, Liquorice and Cotton Root. Syrup of Iodide of Iron plainly showed the existence of free Iodine; Tincture of Tolu was of pale straw color, it having been made from the so-called "Soluble Fluid Extract of Tolu."

As many more peculiar features have been observed among druggists, but they are too numerous to mention.

Only a clerk whose experience is in many different stores can imagine the numerous ways by which pharmaceutical preparations are prepared.

I have wandered too far from the subject. Now let us return to the ill effect produced by the prescribing and dispensing of proprietary remedies.

After the storm comes the calm. Dissatisfied with the result of the preparation or wearied of writing for the same thing for every symptom and the patient discovering his mode of treatment, the physician finally prescribes sensibly for awhile. Sometimes he switches off on some more recent discovery in the proprietary line, thus leaving the pharmacist stocked with a line of these preparations, who in order to come out even must recommend them to his customers. The circulars sent out to physicians soon get scattered, and the remedy becomes a cure-all in every household; or the manufacturer sells them as patent medicine and advertises them as used in the practice and prescribed by Dr. So and So, in this way marring the reputation of the physician who prescribed them.

To illustrate this, say a customer comes into your store, buys some Listerine, which has been recommended by a friend as good for sore throat. Upon the throat becoming worse a physician is consulted, who having just read the little pamphlet on Listerine and unconscious of what the patient has tried, prescribes it as a gargle. The patient has the prescription filled at the nearest pharmacy and takes it home, only to be disappointed upon finding it is just what he has used without benefit. Thus the physician loses his reputation, the patient his patience and

the dispenser his money, for he could have compounded a prescription at less cost and received the same money as for the Listerine.

As long as we allow incompetent pharmacists to practice, so long will physicians prescribe proprietary remedies; and I heartily agree with him unless he knows just what kind of a man is to dispense his prescription. On the other hand, the physician should better understand his *Materia Medica* and be familiar with the rudiments of pharmacy. Recently a lady upon the recommendation of her family physician administered to her pug dog one ounce of oil of male fern. It is needless to say the pug died. The physician after examining the label, "*Oleoresina Aspidii* with Ether," declared the ether killed the dog. We could not induce him to believe it contained no ether.

Such evils have existed since the infancy of pharmacy as a profession, and shall exist until the aggregate thoughts of the master minds of these two great professions shall decide upon a code of laws, to restrict and bind, one to help the other in their professional pursuits.

No man should practice medicine and pharmacy at the same time. Every pharmacist should be a graduate of some reputable school of pharmacy, and should be required to keep all medicinal preparations and chemicals up to the standard strength and purity; to make his own galenical preparations according to the U. S. P., and unofficial ones by the National Formulary, which should have many of its formulas modified.

Laws should be enacted forbidding physicians to prescribe, or pharmacist to dispense any preparation, the exact formula of which they do not know. Then if the exact formula be known, the pharmacist could dispense his own make, the preparation being identical with the specified manufacturer's. Surely the physician could not object to such substitution.

By such laws proprietary remedies would be gotten rid of. Physicians knowing that a good pharmacist would dispense his prescription properly, using pure drugs, and the pharmacist, knowing that he could compound any physician's prescription without carrying a stock of every manufacturer's preparations, peace and harmony would exist as it should with two such closely related professions.

What we lack is better laws, better enforcements and still better education on both sides.



## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

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Allaire, C. B.	Peoria, Ill
Birks, John	Peoria, Ill
Blocki, John	Chicago, Ill
Boerner, Emil	Iowa City, Iowa
Chandler, H. H.	Chicago, Ill
Chandler, C. E.	St. Louis, Mo
Colburn, W. P.	Peoria, Ill
Daubach, C. J.	Omaha, Neb
Engelhard, G. P.	Chicago, Ill
Eliel, J. C.	Minneapolis, Minn
Fuller, O. F.	Chicago, Ill
Fuller, H. W. (deceased)	New York, N. Y
Ford, W. T.	Kansas City, Mo
Garrison, H. D. (deceased)	Chicago, Ill
Hayes, P. S.	Chicago, Ill
Heimstreet, E. B.	Janesville, Wis
Hess, S. H.	Chicago, Ill
Hurlbut, C. J.	Chicago, Ill
Hyde, J. D.	Chicago, Ill
King, John A.	Chicago, Ill
Lange, L. A.	Chicago, Ill
*Lord, Thomas	Chicago, Ill
Morrison, R. P. (deceased)	Chicago, Ill
Oberbeck, O. F.	St. Louis, Mo
Owen, James	Chicago, Ill
Plummer, J. W.	Chicago, Ill
Rohlfing, C. F. H.	St. Louis, Mo
Stevenson, Robert	Chicago, Ill
Shultz, M. W.	Peoria, Ill
Singer, P. J.	Peoria, Ill
Van Schaack, Peter	Chicago, Ill
Vincent, C. S.	Davenport, Iowa
*Whelpley, H. M.	St. Louis, Mo

\*Indicates present at the meeting.

## MEMBERS, DELEGATES AND VISITORS

**In Attendance at the  
Thirteenth Annual Meeting in Springfield, June, 1892.**

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Aleshire, J. H. ....	Plainville	Hatch, H. Lee. ....	Jacksonville
Bishop, S. E. ....	Chicago	Hattenhauer, R. C. ....	Peru
Baumann, Charles T. ....	Springfield	Hemm, Francis. ....	St. Louis, Mo
Boyd, W. P. ....	Arcola	Hermann, E. Von. ....	Chicago
Bennett, George M. ....	Urbana	Heller, Edward. ....	Chicago
Borchardt, J. C. ....	Chicago	Holbrook, A. B. ....	Bloomington
Blackstone, H. B. ....	Chicago	Hogan, L. C. ....	Chicago
Bird, Carl M. ....	Mechanicsburg	Helmer, John F. G. ....	Paxton
Brownback, H. O. ....	Ashland	Hopkins, George E. ....	Alton
Brown, J. B. ....	Springfield	Hallberg, C. S. ....	Chicago
Blaine, F. J. ....	Decatur	Hussing, W. D. ....	St. Louis, Mo
Culver, A. A. ....	Momence	Hudson, O. G. ....	Springfield
Cowen, H. S. ....	Springfield	Knoebel, Thomas. ....	East St. Louis
Cowgill, F. H. ....	Peoria	Keiser, Charles W. ....	Moweaqua
Chittenden, C. L. ....	St. Louis, Mo	Keys, P. B. ....	Chicago
Conner, E. L. ....	Chicago	Kirby, W. H. ....	Chestnut
Cobbs, John W. ....	Springfield	Loehr, Theo. C. ....	Carlinville
Cuykendall, J. B., Indianapolis, Ind		Lord, Thomas. ....	Chicago
Coffee, I. N. ....	Cairo	Long, J. L. ....	Assumption
Cornwell, L. M. ....	Effingham	Lester, George F. ....	Arrowsmith
Conant, John B. ....	Springfield	Lawton, J. W. ....	Delavan
Dodds, R. N. ....	Springfield	Lane, G. H. ....	Alton
Diller, R. W. ....	Springfield	Linder, J. C. ....	Chicago
Dyson, D. S. ....	Bloomington	Langeman, William G. ....	Springfield
Daugherty, D. P. ....	St. Louis, Mo	Luthringer, George F. ....	Petersburg
Dyche, D. R. ....	Chicago	Michels, B. F. ....	Albion
Diller, Isaac R. ....	Springfield	Martin, Hugo W. C. ....	Chicago
Deck, L. C. ....	Girard	Manns, Albert G. ....	Chicago
Dunlap, Con. ....	Springfield	Minner, L. A. ....	Murphysboro
Eaton, J. M. ....	Chicago	Matthews, Charles E. ....	Chicago
Ebert, Albert E. ....	Chicago	Matthes, J. F. ....	Chicago
Ehrlicher, H. M. ....	Pekin	Moffitt, John S. ....	St. Louis, Mo.
Fleischer, A. T. ....	Chicago	Marsh, E. ....	Alton
Feltham, J. H. ....	Springfield	Meissner, F. W. Jr. ....	La Porte, Ind
Feltham, R. W. ....	Springfield	McNeill, Thomas. ....	Galena
Fleury, F. ....	Springfield	McKinney, F. P. ....	Chapin
Frantz, J. S. ....	Danville	McCann, J. ....	Normal
Finch, Marshall. ....	Rushville	Neisler, W. F. ....	Decatur
Fechter, A. E. ....	Chicago	Ohl, William. ....	Peoria
Forsyth, William K. ....	Chicago	Oldberg, Oscar. ....	Chicago
Grube, C. H. ....	Robinson	Patterson, T. H. ....	Chicago
Garrison, W. H. ....	Pearl	Prickett, F. A. ....	Carbondale
Gill, John I. ....	Havana	Reed, Charles C. ....	Lincoln
Gilson, George J. ....	Shipman	Ryan, Charles. ....	Springfield
Green, H. H. ....	Bloomington	Read, Ira N. ....	Chandlerville
Glass, C. E. ....	Mason City	Ralston, W. B. ....	Springfield

Scherer, Andrew.....	Chicago	Thiele, Emil.....	Chicago
Strathman, Charles A....	El Paso	Town, J. S.....	Easton
Schuler, C. N.....	Chicago	Tyler, C. H.....	Decatur
Sweyze, J. L.....	Chicago	Terfethen, A. J.....	Peoria
Sohrbeck, G. H.....	Moline	Vandenburg, R. L.....	Jerseyville
Schubert, J. J.....	Kankakee	Walker, A. J.....	Chicago
Steingoetter, Henry.....	Belleville	Wilson, Julius H.....	Chicago
Swinney, R. H.....	Ash Grove, Mo	Wikoff, L. H.....	Illio polis
Sommer, L.....	Springfield	Whelpley, Dr. H. M.	St. Louis, Mo
Sommer, L. F. W.....	Springfield	Wall, O. A.....	St. Louis, Mo
Singer, W. A.....	Peoria	Williams, Melle.....	Taylorville
Smith, Henry.....	Decatur	Whitley, W. W.....	Springfield
Smith, F. M.....	Homer	Wyss, S. H.....	Alton
Schlierbach, T. S.....	Springfield	White, George T.....	Winchester
Travis, M. B.....	Saybrook	Zerse, C. A.....	Danville
Temple, Alexander J....	Cameron		





## COPY OF CARD SENT EVERY REGISTERED PHARMACIST IN THE STATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 1, 1893.

*To the Registered Pharmacists of Illinois:*

The following have been nominated for vacancy on the State Board of Pharmacy, Illinois, caused by the expiration of the term of office of Mr. T. N. Jamieson, Chicago, December 30, 1893.

*Please cross out all but five names, sign, and mail card at once. Cards with votes for five only will be recognized.*

### AT LARGE.

L. W. KADLEC, Chicago.  
F. M. SCHMIDT, Chicago.  
WILLIAM HART, Elgin.  
THOS. KNOEBEL, East St. Louis.  
CHAS. W. WATSON, Greenville.

- District 1—T. H. PATTERSON, Chicago.  
“ 2—EMIL THIELE, Chicago.  
“ 3—A. JACOBSON, Chicago.  
“ 4—C. L. FELDKAMP, Chicago.  
“ 5—W. W. PEARCE, Waukegan.  
“ 6—W. F. JUNGKUNZ, Freeport.  
“ 7—C. G. CUSHING, Princeton.  
“ 8—W. C. HOLZHAUER, Joliet.  
“ 9—J. S. MURPHY, Pontiac.  
“ 10—R. S. DAVIS, Peoria.  
“ 11—J. C. DUNBAR, Monmouth.  
“ 12—T. SHOEMAKER, Griggsville.  
“ 13—M. WILLIAMS, Taylorville.  
“ 14—J. A. SWEARINGEN, Decatur.  
“ 15—S. D. JEFFRIES, Charleston.  
“ 16—WILLIAM BOWER, Olney.  
“ 17—E. M. STUBBLEFIELD, Hillsboro.  
“ 18—H. MOOTZ, East St. Louis.  
“ 19—E. EBERWINE, Shawneetown.  
“ 20—P. M. POST, Murphysboro.

By order of the Executive Committee Illinois Pharm. Association,

**FRANK FLEURY, SECRETARY.**

*Sign Your Name Here:*

.....  
.....

## Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The executive committee met at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, January 19. There were present President H. Lee Hatch, Jacksonville; Vice-President Theo. C. Loehr, Carlinville; Treasurer Charles C. Reed, Lincoln; Secretary Frank Fleury, Springfield, and the following committeemen: A. E. Ebert, L. W. Kadlec, P. J. Behrens and A. Obermann, Chicago; W. W. Sawyer, Rockford; John B. Mount, Joliet; Charles Zimmermann, Peoria, and G. H. Sohrbeck, Moline. Also of the committee on arrangements of the A. P. A.: Henry Biroth, C. S. Hallberg and H. W. C. Martin. This committee having also been appointed for the Illinois association, reported a programme which was approved.

It was decided that the Illinois association meet in the Illinois state building in the World's Fair grounds on the two days, August 16 and 18, when the American Pharmaceutical Association is not in session.

Upon call of the roll of the districts the following were nominated for the vacancy on the Illinois Board of Pharmacy:

(1) T. H. Patterson; (2) Emil Thiele; (3) Aug. Jacobson; (4) Chas. L. Feldkamp; (6) W. F. Jungkunz, Freeport; (8) W. C. Holzhauer, Joliet; (9) John S. Murphy, Pontiac; (10) Robt. S. Davis, Peoria; (11) John C. Dunbar, Monmouth; (13) Melle Williams, Taylorville; the remaining districts to be filled by corresponding with the committeemen. The following were nominated at large: F. M. Schmidt, L. W. Kadlec, Chicago; Wm. Hart, Elgin; Edw. M. Stubblefield, Hillsboro, and Thos. E. Knoebel, East St. Louis.

The completed list to be sent to the registered pharmacists of the state to be voted upon. Of the five obtaining the highest vote the association will elect three, of whom the governor is requested to appoint one member to serve for five years, caused by the expiration of the term of office of T. N. Jamieson, of Chicago, December 30, 1893.

There being no further business, the committee adjourned.

FRANK FLEURY, *Secretary.*

SPRINGFIELD, February 1, 1893.

## Meyer Brothers' Drug Company

While the well known firm of Meyer Brothers Drug Co. needs no introduction, a brief sketch of what is conceded to be the largest drug house in the world may prove interesting.

This mammoth establishment is located in Saint Louis, and has a frontage of 114 feet on Fourth street, 270 feet on Clark avenue, and extends through to Broadway.

The building contains five stories and basement, with a floor surface of 170,000 square feet, and is equipped with all the latest devices to facilitate the transaction of business and for the safety and comfort of the employees.

The main office alone covers an area of 10,000 square feet, and must be seen to be appreciated.

They carry a full line of everything appertaining to the drug business, and have built up their enviable reputation on furnishing only *prime* goods, at lowest prices, speedy shipments and courteous attention to their customers.

---

## Fuller & Fuller Company

The largest Wholesale Drug House in Chicago. Fuller & Fuller are direct importers of drugs and chemicals, and supply these in better quality and at lower prices than houses without their facilities.

The stock carried of fancy goods and sundries is not exceeded by any house in the city. Special drives in sponges and chamois skins. Write for the monthly price lists if you want the best of goods at bottom prices.



**Meyer Brothers' Drug Company**

**SAINT LOUIS.**

# CHAMOIS SKINS

We offer, of our own Importation, by the Kip or Dozen.

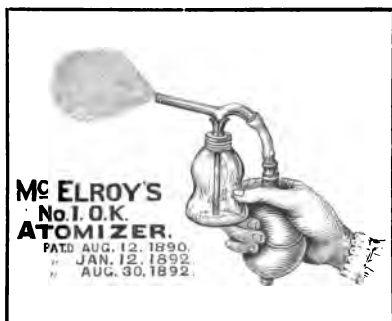
A Kip contains thirty skins.



	KIP	DOZEN
No. 0.....	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.60
No. 1.....	1.90	.85
No. 3.....	2.25	1.10
No. 5.....	3.25	1.60
No. 10.....	4.25	2.00
No. 15.....	6.25	2.85
No. 20.....	8.75	4.00
No. 25.....	10.75	5.00
No. 30.....	12.00	5.50
No. 35.....	13.00	5.80
No. 40.....	14.00	6.65
No. 45.....	15.50	7.40
No. 50.....	17.50	8.25
Oiled Chamois, large.....		8.00
Face Chamois, round, pinked edge.....		.90
Face Chamois, square, pinked edge.....		.55

Mail orders receive our prompt and careful attention.

Fuller & Fuller Company, Importers and Wholesale Druggists,  
CHICAGO.



This is an all-round  
Atomizer. Will atomize  
any of the oils or acids.

**P. J. McELROY,**

Glass Manufacturer,  
EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CARBOLIC ACID,  
GILT LABEL,

Manufactured by the MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS, St. Louis, is of *Exceptional Purity*. Careful dispensers should specify "Mallinckrodt" Gilt Label, and accept no other.

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COCAINE  
HYDROCHLORATE,

Supplied by the MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS, St. Louis, in beautifully white anhydrous crystals, is *Absolutely Pure* and *Unsurpassed by any Brands* in the market. Always specify "Mallinckrodt's" or "M. C. W." and *get the best*.

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HYDROGEN  
PEROXIDE,  
(15 VOLUMES)

Manufactured by the MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS, St. Louis, is of *Superior Quality*, carefully prepared for medicinal use, and unsurpassed by any other brands, while the price is *low*. Always specify "Mallinckrodt's" or "M. C. W." when ordering.

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ARE ALWAYS OBTAINABLE AND HAVE BEEN FOR NEARLY

## 100 YEARS

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## NEW YORK.

# IRWIN, KIRKLAND & CO.

*Have succeeded the house of Smith, Hubbard & Co., at Decatur, Illinois, in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.*

*The firm make a specialty of non-secrets and private formula preparations. Write them for estimates and patronize home industry. Their printing facilities are not excelled anywhere.*

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# GILPIN, LANGDON & CO. OF BALTIMORE



*Are the pioneers in the manufacture of powdered drugs of superior quality. Not only the quality, but the **STRENGTH** also is of the highest standard—an important consideration. Their goods are a blessing to the pharmacist.*



# JOHN WYETH & BRO.—

.... of Philadelphia.

*Are the pioneers of elegant pharmaceutical preparations. They have a magnificent exhibit at the World's Fair, in the gallery of the northwest corner of the Manufactures building. Their products are known for their purity and elegance.*

---

THE HOUSE OF ....

— SCHIEFFELIN

*Is the oldest drug house in America. It is agent for some of the largest manufacturing chemists in Europe, of whose products it makes specialties.*



THE EXHIBIT OF  
**WM. R. WARNER & CO.**  
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.



— The  
Mallinckrodt  
Chemical Works

☐☐☐ St. Louis.

*Is the pioneer manufacturer of Chemicals in the west. Its products are equally as well appreciated in the east, where they have taken the preference. The house does an enormous business and are among the largest importers and exporters in the United States.*



## JOHN WYETH &amp; BROTHER

## PHILADELPHIA

MANUFACTURERS OF  
ELEGANT

# Pharmaceutical Preparations

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Compressed Pills, Sugar Coated Compressed Pills,  
Compressed Hypodermic Tablets,

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etc.), PEPTONIC PILLS, CHLORAMINE PASTILLES,

Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Wines and Syrups,

PURE AND SACCHARATED PEPSIN, DIALYZED IRON.

Nasal, Aural, Rectal, Vaginal and Urethral Suppositories,

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Glycerin Suppositories (95 per cent Glycerin),

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Liquid Extract of Malt, Wyeth's Beef Juice.

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**BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SALTS,**  
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**LAWTON'S ABSORBENT COTTON.**

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*Capitol of the State of Illinois, Springfield.*